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Centennial Celebration

OF THE ERECTION OF

Montgomery County, Md.,

INTO A



Separate Municipality,

HELD AT

ROCKVILLE,

September 6th, 1876.

BALTIMORE:

C. C. SAFFELL, 21 N. CALVERT St.

1877.

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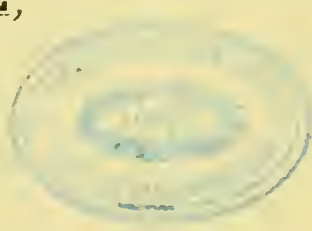
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PREFACE.

Few events have occurred in Maryland which combine so much pure and genuine hospitality, dignity, social intercourse, intellectual instruction, and historical exhibits as were collected and brought together at the Montgomery county centennial celebration on the 6th of Sept, 1876. Such events, so well calculated to harmonize and bring together a whole community, as it were, into one patriotic family of fraternal relation and brotherhood, deserve more than a passing notice. Under this conviction, the publisher, as far as practicable, has brought to view the addresses, incidents, and exhibits on the joyous occasion; and ventures upon its publication in this unpretentious form, in the hope and expectation that it will be appreciated as not the least of the many interesting events called forth by the recurrence of the Centennial year of our National Independence. It is to be regretted that all the interesting letters read on the occasion, could not be furnished to the publisher, and a list of all the time-honored relics exhibited; but this is owing to the fact that many of them were removed from the grounds on the day of celebration without furnishing the different committees with a list of them. The addresses from the stand will follow each other in the order of their delivery, so far as can be ascertained, and a list of the exhibits will appear in the latter pages of the book.

THE PUBLISHER.

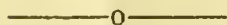




RICHARD MONTCOMERY.



The Montgomery County Centennial Celebration.



In accordance with a resolution offered by Allen Bowie Davis Esq. and adopted at a public meeting held in the Court House in the month of January preceding, the citizens of Montgomery County, Maryland, met on the Fair Grounds at Rockville, September 6, 1876. This being the Centennial anniversary of the organization of the County, citizens from all parts of the county flocked to the meeting, thus showing that Mr. Davis had rightfully understood the patriotic sentiments of his fellow countymen and women. The committee in charge of the celebration included the following ladies and gentlemen: A. B. Davis, chairman; W. W. Blunt, Dr. Nicholas Brewer, H. C. Hallowell, E. B. Prettyman, H. W. Talbot, J. T. Moore, I. Young, M. Wilson, Washington Bowie, Mrs C. J. Maddox, Miss Rebecca D. Davis, Mrs. Dr. W. A. Waters, Miss Susan Dawson, Mrs. Mary B. Thomas, Misses Nannie Wootten, Ella Bouic, Mary Bouic, Jennie Hodges, Sallie Peter, E. Darne, Laura Muncaster, Grace Green, J. Anderson, Bookie Russell, Cora Stover, M. Dawson, Della Maus, Mollie Dice, Agnes Bailey, Blanch Braddock, Maggie Fields, Sidonia Pumphrey, Lillie Campbell, Mary Higgins, Nannie McCormic, Belle Almoney, T. Benning, Sallie Benning, Ida Adamson, Emma Kleindienst, Nannie Williams, and Estelle Bouic, Wm. Brewer, Hon. W Veirs Bouic Sr., George Peter, Chas. Abert, Jas. B. Henderson and Spencer C. Jones. The following gentlemen composed the Executive Committee, A. B. Davis, Esq. Chairman; Wm. Blunt, E. B. Prettyman, H. C. Hallowell, and Dr. N. Brewer; E. B. Prettyman, Secretary; W. Viers Bouic Treasurer, to whose energy, and the kindly aid of the local papers, is due the success of this interesting occasion which will long be remembered by all present as one of the most pleasant reunions in which they ever participated. In addition to the speaking and festivities, it was determined to collect as many "Centennial relics" as could be found and place them on exhibition

The spacious building where were deposited in glass cases the various antique curiosities which had been brought for exhibition was crowded to its utmost capacity. Among the articles exhibited were several relics of General Washington, the authenticity of which were unquestionable; among them a lock of his hair, a piece of wood from one of his coffins, autograph letters, also old china ware, some pieces of which were rendered very interesting by the spicy inscriptions which showed the bitter hostility of the makers, to the famous stamp act.

Among the prominent citizens of the County present were, Montgomery Blair, Wm Brewer, E. J. Hall, Caleb Stabler, Rev. Mr. Averitt, V. S. White, Sr., Wm. Brown, R. R. Waters, S. T. Stonestreet, Hon. Geo. A. Pearre, of Alleghany county, John S. Miller, Francis Valdeman, Robert Peter, W. H. Talbott, Rev. J. F. Mackin, John H. Clagett, Jr., Dr. Turner Wootton, Edwin Higgins, Edward W. Owen, Dr. Wash. Waters, Col. J. W. Anderson, Elbert Perry, Hon. Jos. H. Bradley, Nathan Clagett, Capt. Thos. Griffith, George E. Brooke, Col. John H. Dade, Gustavus Jones, Samuel Riggs of R. Samuel Higgins, Herry Kenshaw, J. F. D. Magruder, Rev. D. Mason, Rev. R. T. Brown, Rev. John C. Dice, Nicholas Dawson, Dr. Cephas F. Willett, Pennel Palmer, Francis Miller, J. A. Taney, J. Purdum and Mr. Tchaffaly.

At 11:45 A. M. Mr. Davis called the assembly to order, when a quintette of males sang, "O Lord we are Thy people". The Rev. B. Barry, 86 years of age, the oldest minister of the Baltimore Conferance, offered a touching prayer, concluding with "The Lords Prayer" which was recited in concert by the people. A. B. Davis, Esq., next delivered an address which will be found in the following pages, as well as the address of T. Anderson, Esq., which contains an historical sketch of the county. Henry C. Hallowell recited a beautiful poem prepared by him for the occasion. The next thing in order was dinner which was a most enjoyable feast, after which Judge Rich'd J Bowie delivered an able and interesting address which is published herewith. Brief addresses were also delivered by Judge Pearre, Judge Jones, and Rev. Mr. Averitt. During the day Mr Chas. Abert read a number of letters received from well known gentlemen, natives of Montgomery, giving reasons for inability to be present at the first Centennial of the County. Nearly all the writers took occasion to express

their warm love for the County. Towards evening the citizens separated, much pleased with having spent a profitable and pleasant day.

Among those on the stand were Rev. Father Mackey of the Catholic Church, Rev. Mr. Brown of the Episcopal Church, Rev. Mr. Averitt, and also the Rev. Mr. Brown, of the Methodist church, with other Reverend clergy whose names we regret we were unable to obtain. At the close Dr. Wilson Magruder, leader of the choir, sang the doxology and all joined in. Rev. Mr. Barry closed the exercises at the stand by pronouncing the benediction.

ADDRESS OF A. B. DAVIS ESQ.

In Mr. Griffis' recent work upon Japan, a country but little known and heretofore closed to the outside world, he mentions these interesting facts; "That almost all of the eighty-six provinces and large cities have their special historian. Towns and villages have their local written annals. Family records are faithfully kept from generation to generation. Diaries and notes of passing events are preserved in most of the Buddhist temples and monasteries, and histories for the young may be counted by the hundred."

In view of such an example from a people hitherto regarded as semi-civilized, how timely and appropriate [the Proclamation of the President of the United States, requesting the people in this centennial year, to assemble in their respective towns and counties and rescue from obscurity and oblivion, the incidents and events connected with the first century of the nation. But even before this proclamation was issued, the people of Montgomery in public meeting assembled of their own motion and free will, had resolved to hold this meeting, and celebrate this day. I therefore take great pleasure, ladies and gentlemen, friends and fellow-citizens, venerable and venerated Sires, in congratulating you upon the alacrity with which you have responded to this resolve, and the spirit interest and numbers in which you have assembled to do honor to the first anniversary of a hundred years of your political existence. In the further discharge of the duty assigned me by the Executive Committee, I shall as naturally suggested by the time and occasion attempt to recall an incident connected with the early organization of the general government. In the hall in Philadelphia, in which was held the sessions of the Convention of 1787, that framed the Constitution of the United States, there was hung upon the wall, a picture, representing a sun half-concealed below the horizon. After the final adoption of that instrument, Benjamin Franklin arose and spoke as follows, "Mr. President Since we have been in session, and while listening to the debates of this Convention, I have often looked upon that picture and wondered whether it was intended to represent a rising or a setting sun. I now see by the adoption of this constitution, which guaranties to the people of the United States, a national life and independence, that the picture was intended to represent a rising sun." That in

strument, the power, extent, and strength of which was then so prophetically foretold by Franklin, and under which the nation has grown from three to forty-three millions of people, is said in some of its most important features to have been patterned after our state Constitution, adopted in 1776, just eleven years before the adoption of the Federal Constitution. By its provisions, just one hundred years ago, this day, our county was set off as a separate and independent political organization, and clothed with all the rights, privileges, advantages and responsibilities, incident to, and necessary for, such an organization. It is worthy to note, that this event occurred but sixty-two days after the adoption of the Declaration of Independance and presented the opportunity then eagerly embraced by our immediate forefathers of this county to draw a broad and distinct line between Royalty and Republicanism, and thereby to proclaim to the w'rld, that the separation was final and forever. Hence the name of Montgomery after that gallant soldier, Gen. Richard Montgomery who, on the last day of the preceding year, 1775, yielded up his life in the heroic attempt to rescue the Canadas from the dominion of Great Britain, and win them to the then struggling cause of self-government in the American Colonies.

No longer do we find our towns and counties, as of old, named after Princes, Lords and Dukes, as for example, Prince George's County, after Prince George, who ascended the throne of England with the title of George I. Baltimore town and county, after the first of the Lords Baltimore, and Frederick county, after Frederick Lord Baron of Baltimore, last proprietor of that title; but on the contrary, simple and illustrious republican names are adopted in their stead as Washington and Montgomery, one in spirit, in heroism and patriotism, like twin sisters, born on the same day and of the same parent, they will forever mark a new era, a new history and a new form of government for the state of Maryland. As subdivisions went on and new counties were formed, such pretentious names as My Lord Baltimore, Lord Frederick, Lord Arundle and Prince George, were made to give way before advancing republican ideas and republican names. Names memorable both in the civil and military service of the country now appear, thus; Carroll and Howard, the first after Chas Carroll of Carrollton, the second after John Eager Howard, both distinguished in our revolutionary struggle, and in a long and honorable career as eminent citizens and officers of the state. And last, though not least, young Garrett, after the distinguished President of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad; whose motto is, "to strike for distant points"; hence the marvel which has come to pass, that the teas and silks of China

and Japan, are actually passing through our county as their quickest and shortest rout from the far-west to the Eastern markets of the world.

It seems therefore eminently fit and proper, upon an occasion like this—the recurrence of our first Centennial—that we should meet as we have done in the broad light; not of a half-risen but a full meridian sun; in the presence of each other, and in the presence of these venerable men—who remain and I hope may long remain, as living links between the past and present; and with them in social and friendly intercourse, with song and in verse, with music, and with oratory, give expression to such feelings and enjoyments, and such new resolves, as such an anniversary is so well calculated to inspire and suggest.

Let us upon this Centennial day recall the primitive habits of industry, frugality and economy, and true republican sentiments which distinguished and animated our ancestors; as is shown by the many interesting relics, sketches, and reminiscences here on this day gathered and displayed. Let us gather from them the inspiration of wisdom and knowledge, truth and justice, religion and piety—and in this light, regard and recognize each other; not simply as inhabitants of the same county, divided and kept apart by sect and party; but as fellow-citizens, friends and neighbors, bound to each other by the ties of a common interest, and a common destiny, owing to each mutual obligations and responsibilities, with constant opportunities for reciprocal benefits, advantages, and good offices.

Providence has given the ability to no man to do much, that something may be left to be done by all. Only by cultivating such feelings and sentiments, and acting upon them, are we worthy of our inheritance; or can we hope or expect to elevate our beloved county to the rank, standing, and influence to which her historic name, central position, social and artificial advantages, and advantages of soil and climate, entitle her to occupy among her sister counties of the state. Think your county your home, the inhabitants your neighbors—all your friends. your children your own soul, endeavoring to surpass all these by liberality, and good nature.

After music by the band, Thomas Anderson, Esq. was introduced to the audience, and delivered the following Historical and Statistical Sketch of the County.

MR. ANDERSON SAID:

It is now but three-hundred and eighty-four years since this Western hemisphere was a terra incognita to the civilized world, and but two hundred and sixty-nine years, a period scarcely sufficient for the organization of a European state, since the first settlement by the Anglo-Saxon race, a race which now dominates this entire continent, and, in fact, the world was effected upon these shores. It is, indeed, wonderful to contemplate what has since been accomplished. The progress of settlement is almost more wonderful than the progress of science.

A trackless waste of waters three thousand miles in width, lay between those first colonists and their European homes, the only means of traversing which were the slow old fashioned sailing vessels of scarcely greater burden than our pleasure yachts, and of vastly inferior construction.

No steam palaces wafted those hardy pioneers across those wild and unknown waters; no electric spark flashed intelligence of weal or woe to friends at home. An equally trackless wilderness lay before them; the homes of savage beasts and still more savage men. But amid all these dangers and difficulties, which we of this day are powerless to appreciate, they subdued the wilderness, founded communities, builded towns and cities, and in little more than a century and a half after their first settlement, constituted thirteen distinct sovereignties, with an aggregate population of three million souls, all so informed with the spirit of liberty, that for its sake, they waged a seven years war with the mightiest nation of the earth, and founded the grandest Empire upon which the sun ever shone, the centennial anniversary of whose independence we now celebrate.

Not content with the achievement of independence, but urged on by a consciousness of their exalted destiny, they subdued the wilderness from the Coast to the Appalachian chain, then crossed that formidable and rocky barrier, and reared on its sunset side another Empire which now dominates the first. They still went on, until way to the West, they encountered another mountain chain that seemed to defy all further progress, but that, too, was powerless to stay their onward march. They scaled its rocky steeps, crossed its lofty summits, and founded on the shores of the western ocean a third great Empire, destined, when the sceptre shall have been transferred from the nations of western Europe to America as it was from the nations of the East to them, and the antiquary shall stand on a broken arch of London Bridge to view

the ruins of St. Paul's and New York, and the other cities of the Atlantic coast shall have fallen to decay, to be the seat of the civilization of the world, until it shall be again transferred to that new Empire which the same hardy and adventurous race have founded though not under American auspices, on the bosom of the Pacific.

Although the various sections of this continent are now so intimately connected by railroads and telegraphs that there is scarcely a respectable village on the Atlantic coast that is not united by bands of iron and magnetic wires with the most remote town on the Pacific, so that a journey across the continent is a less undertaking than was a visit of one of our pioneer planters to his nearest market town, and to transmit intelligence to the remotest corners of the earth an affair of less time than it was for him to communicate with his nearest neighbor, still these marvels of science, these appliances of enlightenment afforded no aid to the early colonist, nor do they now directly aid the frontiersman. Railroads and telegraphs always follow settlement and comparative civilization never precede them.

The colonist in a new country exiles himself from home and friends and all the comforts and amenities of social life, and buries himself in the wilderness where, by hardy toil, he carves out a home, and prepares the way for less adventurous spirits. He, in fact, immolates himself on the altar of progress. It was such men who subdued this whole material continent, and infused the spirit of freedom into its political institutions. It was of such men the hardy virtues of our revolution were born. It was essentially such men who founded this State and county.

In March 1634, Leonard Calvert, in virtue of a charter prepared for his brother George, but delivered the preceding year by Charles I. to his brother Cecilius, second Baron of Balitimore, ascended the Potomac to the mouth of Piscataway Creek. There he met with the Piscataways, the most powerful Indian tribe within the limits of his province, who, together with the Patuxents, exercised sovereignty over all Southern and Central Maryland. After a friendly and satisfactory conference with this people, he descended the river to the mouth of the St. Mary's, and there, on the 27th of the same month, purchased of the Yocomicos, a tribe tributary to the Piscataways, a village and the surrounding country for thirty miles. Here he founded a settlement, and in token of gratitude to the Blessed Virgin, called it St. Mary's. This was the first European colony planted on the western shore of Maryland. There had been four years previous to this a settlement on Kent Island on the Eastern Shore.

These colonists of St. Mary's respected the rights of the aborigi-

nal proprietors of the soil; and acquired their land by legitimate purchase. And it may be here remarked, that in all the subsequent history of Maryland, no war of aggression was ever waged by her people against the Indians. They dwelt in peace and amity together, until the latter either emigrated to the West, or lost by absorption their identity as a people. There were during the progress of the settlement of the province some unimportant conflicts with the Indians to repel the inroads of hostile tribes from beyond her borders, but none that can be dignified as wars. Indeed, such consideration had our fore-fathers for the rights of these people, that, when the Senecas, a tribe of the Six Nations, who had their home in the State of New York, invaded their territory under a doubtful claim of right to a portion of its soil, instead of resenting the hostile incursion and punishing the invaders, they appointed commissioners to settle the dispute, and purchased their alleged claim for three hundred pounds sterling—this was in 1744.

The infant colony, having respected the rights of the original owners of the soil, exercised the same justice and forbearance towards their European brethren who settled among them. It was there that religious freedom was first proclaimed.

As was natural from such beginnings, the colony grew and prospered. Settlements first extended along the Potomac and Patuxent, as the fine old colonial mansions shadowing their waters still attest.

They soon reached the home of the Piscataways, yet no war ensued; but that wild people induced by the gentle influences which surrounded them, embraced christianity, and assumed the garb and customs of civilized life.

The settlements still continued to grow and prosper, until, in 1695, two new municipalities, the counties of Charles and Prince George's, were erected, the latter of which embraced all the territory lying between the hither boundary of the former and the western limits of the province. The growth of settlement still went on until, in 1748, the county of Frederick was erected, which embraced all the territory lying west of a line drawn from the mouth of Rock Creek through a portion of the District of Columbia, to the Patuxent river, which had up to that time been embraced within the county of Prince George's.

This territory soon became too extensively peopled to remain under one municipal government, and was, in 1776, divided into three distinct municipalities—Frederick county constituting the central, Washington county the upper, and Montgomery county named in honor of that illustrious hero who so gloriously fell at Quebec the year previous, the lower division.

The manner of the organization of our county, I think, deserves more particular mention.

It was as follows: On the 31st of August, 1776, Dr. Thomas Sprigg Wootton, a member of the State Convention of that year, (whose home was where Mr. Henry Hurley now lives,) delivered to Mr. President an ordinance for the division of Frederick county into three distinct and separate counties, which was read and ordered to lie on the table. 1776

On the 6th of September following, just one hundred years ago to-day, this ordinance was again called up and passed by a very small majority. That portion of it which relates to Montgomery county is in the following words: 1776

Resolved, That after the first day of October next, such part of the said county of Frederick as is contained within the bounds and limits following, to wit: Beginning at the east side of the mouth of Rock Creek, on the Potomac river, and running thence with the said river to the mouth of Monocacy, then with a straight line to Par's Spring, from thence with the lines of the county to the beginning, shall be, and is hereby erected into a new county called Montgomery county. It will thus be seen that the true anniversary of this county as a separate municipality is the 2d of October, and not the 6th of September. In the same, or in the early part of the succeeding year, what is now Rockville was selected as the county seat. It was then but a small hamlet, consisting of Charles Hungerford's Tavern, (which is still standing and occupied by Mrs. Susan Russell, whose grand-father, Joseph Wilson, built and owned it); the Anderson house in which Miss Julia Anderson now lives, and one or two others. The old Court house was built shortly afterwards, and the first court held in it in 1779. On the 3d day of August, 1784, Wm. Prather Williams purchased the land around the court house, and immediately thereafter caused it to be laid off into streets and town lots by Col. Archibald Orme, county surveyor, and called it Williamsburg. At the November session, 1801,, of the General Assembly of the State, an act was passed, which, after reciting that the titles to these lots were uncertain because there was no record of the survey thereof made by Col. Orme, erected the place into a town called Rockville, and appointed Commissioners to resurvey it. At the November session, 1802, there was a supplemental act passed, and in 1803, the Commissioners caused the resurvey and a plan of the town to be made by Wm. Smith, county surveyor, which is recorded in Liber L. of the Land Records of this county. It was at first contemplated to call the town Wattsville, but Watt's Branch being regarded as too insignificant a stream, it was finally concluded to honor its more

pretentious neighbor, Rock Creek, and hence its name, Rockville.

The old Hungerford, or Russell house, is not only the oldest building in the place, but also from its associations the object of greatest interest to the antiquary. Mrs. Richard Wootton, a sister-in-law of that Thomas Sprigg Wootton who moved the erection of the county, said she danced at a ball given in it one hundred and five years ago. But a more important event occurred there two years later, to which I shall have occasion to refer in the course of my narrative.

The new county having been erected and furnished with a capital, it soon became necessary to lay it off into precincts, and in 1798, an act of assembly was passed to divide it into five election districts, which was affirmed in 1799, and in the same year Daniel Reintzell, Hezekiah Veitch, Thomas Fletchall, John Adamson and Thomas Davis, were appointed commissioners, and marked out its present divisions. This completed the political and territorial organization of the county, but a movement is now on foot, I believe, to revise the work of these old worthies.

The first court was held at the house of Leonard Davis, still the memorable old Hungerford Tavern, (only Leonard Davis had succeeded Charles Hungerford as host) on the 20th day of May, 1777. Present, the worshipful Charles Jones, Samuel W. Magruder, Elisha Williams, William Deakins, Richard Thompson, James Offutt and Edward Burgess.

BROOK BEALL, Clerk.

CLEMENT BEALL, Sheriff.

The first Register of Wills was Samuel West, who served until the close of 1777, when he was succeeded by Richard Wootton.

Orphans' Courts and Registers of Wills were established in 1777. These courts at first consisted of seven Justices of the Peace in the several counties, any three of whom constituted a quorum.

The present system, except that the justices were appointive instead of elective, was established in 1790. The first justices under the new system were Thomas Cramphin, jr., Richard Wootton and Wm. Holmes. The names of the justices who first served as Judges of the Orphans' Court under the old system, I have been unable to find. There is no record of them in this county.

The first settlements within the limits of the territory embraced by this county were made towards the close of the 17th century, some of the patents ante-dating 1700, but most of them being subsequent to that period.

I will here give the earliest patents in each neighborhood in the county, which were kindly furnished me by Mr. Wm. Grady, late county surveyor, and which I think, will be interesting, as showing the general progress of settlement to the northwestward. the

course which it has uniformly taken in every State, community and town since the earliest recorded history.

BERRY'S DISTRICT.

"Girl's Portion," surveyed for Henry Darnell in 1688. This tract embraces Mr. F. P. Blair's land and the village of Sligo.

"Hermitage," granted to William Josephs in 1689. This tract contains 3866 acres, and extends from Veirs' Mill to the intersection of the Rockville and Washington Turnpike with the Union Turnpike company's road; and from Rock Creek to the road leading from Sandy Spring to Washington, at a corner of Jacob Kemp's land.

"Joseph's Park," containing 4220 acres, was granted the same year to William Josephs. This tract lies south of the Hermitage and extends to the District line. It embraces Alfred Ray's land.

"Charles and William," surveyed for Charles and William Beall in 1723. It embraces O. H. P. Clark's land.

"Bradford's Rest and Resurvey," on the same were surveyed for Capt. John Bradford in 1713 and 1728, respectively. These tracts contain 4992 acres, and extend on the east side of Rock Creek from the Hermitage. They embrace the lands of Wm. E. Muncaster, of the late Roger Brooke and Charles Abert.

"Maiden's Fancy," surveyed for Neal Clark in the year 1700, lies on the Patuxent, in the south east corner of the county, and embraces the lands of Samuel and Benjamin Carr.

"Bear Garden," surveyed for Thomas Wilcoxon in 1718, lies on the Patuxent at Snell's Bridge.

"Addition to Charley Foust," granted to Major John Bradford in 1720, is the tract in which Sandy Spring stands.

"Lay Hill," granted to James Beale in 1718, contains 1298 acres, and embraces Champagne's Cross roads, and the lands of the late G. W. Cashell, A. J. Cashell and Samuel Cashell.

"Bachelor's Forest," granted to James Edmonston and James Beall in 1734. This is the land on which Muncaster's Mill and Higgins' Tavern stand.

"Beall's Christie" and "Beall's Manor," the lands around Collesville, were patented in 1720. The village itself is of very recent date.

CRACKLIN DISTRICT.

"Boardley's Choice," granted to Thomas Boardley in 1725, contains 1,000 acres, and embraces the Riggs land near Brookeville.

"John and Sarah," granted to John Philburn in 1726, is the land on which Unity stands. The village itself is of recent date.

"Gold's Branch," surveyed for Richard Snowden in 1712, is a part of A. B. Davis' home farm.

"Benjamin's Lot," granted to Benjamin Gaither in 1725 is near Triadelphia.

"Brooke Grove," granted in 1745 to James Brooke, a descendant of that Robert Brooke, who founded a protestant settlement of forty persons, including his wife Mary and ten children, at "Della Brooke," on the Patuxent river, on the 29th June, 1650. This tract contains 3154 acres, and embraces some of the finest farm around Brookeville, and the village itself, which was founded about 1780.

"Charles and Benjamin," containing 2280 acres, was surveyed for Charles Beall in 1718. This tract embraces the Waters land between Brookeville and Mechanicsville and the Episcopal Church at the latter place.

"Turkey Thicket," granted to John Magruder in 1736. Zadock Magruder's land is a part of it.

"Benjamin's Square," granted to Benjamin Wallingford in 1743. This tract lies near Goshen.

"Spring Garden," granted to Higison Belt in 1738. This tract embraces a part of James Williams' land near Laytonsville.

"Fellowship," surveyed for Nathan Wickham in 1723. Charles Saffell's land is part of it.

"Abel's Levels," granted to Abel Brown in 1741, and "Moore's Delight," granted to Benjamin Penn in 1748, lie near Col. Lyde Griffith's.

"Park Plenty if no Thieves," granted to Nathan Ward in 1753. This tract lies on the Patuxent river near Duvall's Old Mill.

"Addition to Brooke Grove," surveyed for James Brooke in 1758, contains 7906 acres, and extends from T. J. Holland's farm, on Hawling's river, to about three miles northwest of Laytonsville, is about nine miles long, and embraces some of the most fertile farms in the county.

James Brooke, after this addition to his grove, had 11060 acres granted by patent, and six thousand acquired by purchase, and owned at the time of his death upwards of 17,000 acres.

ROCKVILLE DISTRICT.

"Dann," surveyed for Thomas Brook in 1694, contained 3697 acres, and lies west of Rock creek, and extends southward from William T. Dove's to Samuel Perry's land, and westward to include the lands of the Willsons, Thomas Lyddane and Hance.

"Clean Drinking," patented in 1700, embraces the lands of John C. Jones and others.

"Friendship," surveyed for Col. Thomas Addison and Joseph Stoddard in 1711, contains 3124 acres. This land extends from the District line to the old Stone Tavern, and westward to the Potomac river. Lying north of this, is another "Friendship," containing 1368 acres. This latter tract embraces the Lodge and Nailor lands.

"Contention," surveyed for William Redman in 1713, lies east of "Friendship."

"Charles and Thomas," granted to Charles Beall in 1716, embraces part of Greenbury Watkins' land.

"Huntington," granted to Thomas Fletchall in 1715, embraces part of Robert Dick's land on the old Georgetown road.

"Magruder's and Beall's Honesty," contains 1720 acres, and was surveyed in 1730 for Samuel Magruder and Charles Beall. William Reading's land is a part of it.

"Thompson's Hopyard," surveyed for John Thompson in 1715, lies above and near the Great Falls of the Potomac.

"Dung Hill," granted to Walter Evans in 1715, lies on the Potomac river, at the mouth of Watt's Branch.

"Constant Friendship," granted Joseph West and James Holmard, in 1722, lies near Rockville. Levi Viers' land was part of it.

"Exchange and New Exchange Enlarged," surveyed for Arthur Nelson in 1720, contains 1620 acres. Rockville stands on part of it.

"Mill Land," surveyed for Edward Dawson in 1724. Judge Bouie's land is part of it.

"Deer Park," granted to Ralph Crabb in 1725. Gaithersburg stands on part of it.

"The Joseph," surveyed for Joseph West in 1723, begins at Darnestown and crosses Muddy Branch.

MEDLEY'S DISTRICT.

"Conclusion," granted to Daniel Du Laney in 1731. This tract embraces the lands of Joseph Dawson, Frederick Dawson, Col. Geo. W. Dawson and others—all fine farms.

"Partnership," granted to Charles Diggs and John Bradford in 1728, extends from Col. George Dawson's, about three miles to Samuel Darby's land, and embraces some of the best land in Medley's.

"Abraham's Lot," granted Cornelius Etting in 1732, lies on the Potomac river at the mouth of Broad run.

"Killmain," granted to Daniel Carroll in 1735, contains 1300 acres, lies on the Conrad's Ferry road, and includes the lands of Ludowick Young's heirs.

"John's Delight," surveyed for John Harriss in 1755. Conrad's Ferry and Martinsburg are on this tract.

"Forrest," granted to Henry Wright Crabb in 1754, contains 2078 acres, and embraces the town of Poolesville, the first house in which was built by John Poole (the ancestor of the Poole family who are now so numerous in that vicinity), between 1790 and 1800. The rest of the place is of recent date.

"Hanover," granted to Dr. Patrick Hepburn in 1723, contains 1723 acres, and lies near Beallsville.

"Jeremiah's Park," granted to Jeremiah Hays in 1752. Bar s-ville, which is of modern origin, is on this tract.

CLARKSBURG DISTRICT.

"Chestnut Ridge," granted to George Buchanan, in 1732 Germantown station is on it.

"Ralso," granted George Scott in 1740, embraces part of Horace Waters' land.

"Grandmother's Good Will," granted to John Crampton in 1741, adjoins George W. Israel's land.

"Cow Pasture," granted to Henry Griffith in 1761, is near Clarksburg, the first house in which was built by Mr. John G. Clark, grandfather of Mr. Leonidas Willson, and is the same house in which the latter so long and successfully conducted the business of merchandising, and is now occupied by Mr. Alonzo Sellman for the same purpose. It was in the garden of Mr. Scholl, a little east of this village, that the now world-renowned Catawba grape was first discovered.

"Very Good," granted to John Dickinson in 1755, and "Bite the Biter," granted Samuel Saffell in 1756, are both near the village of Damascus.

"Silent Valley," granted to Ellsworth Beane in 1756, lies east of Damascus.

"Trouble Enough Indeed," granted to Thomas Whitten in 1761, contains 2492 acres, and lies between Damascus and Clarksburg. Mr. King's distillery is on it.

The first settlements were made on Rock Creek as far up as Rockville, commencing in 1688. The next on the Patuxent as high up as Snell's Bridge. The next west of Rock Creek to the Potomac; and about the same period the settlements east of Rock creek to the Patuxent. Next the tide slowly extended up the Patomac and Patuxent. The older grants north of Rockville are further apart. The flat red lands in Medley's seem next to have attracted attention, and from thence the settlements extended towards Barnesville. From Brookeville they extended towards Laytonsville and Damascus, and thence across towards Clarksburg, and on towards Hyattstown.

The grants of land from Rockville towards Poolesville, and from Brookeville towards Damascus, and thence towards Clarksburg and Hyattstown range from 1740 to 1775; some few are older. By 1776 all considerable vacancies seem to have been taken up, and nearly all the grants by patent made after that period are resurveys on other tracts and small vacancies.

The nearest Indians to our county were the Nacostines or Ana-

Christians, a tributary tribe of the Piscataways, whose Sachem held his court at the mouth of the Anacosta river, the present site of Washington. The country in their immediate vicinity was settled in 1695, by a colony of Scotch refugees, who, despairing of the fortunes of the house of Stuart, took refuge in this province. From this colony sprang many of our leading families, their names attesting their Scotch descent.

The Six Nations, as I have before stated, claimed title to a portion of this province, and, no doubt, gave names to the Seneca, the Monocacy, and the Tuscorora, but had no permanent residence within our borders.

The whole extent of our territory was, at the date of its settlement, densely wooded. There was no open or prairie land. The Potomac was filled with fish, and the surrounding forests abounded in all manner of game.

Henry Fleet, who, in 1625, nine years prior to the settlement of St. Mary's, ascended the Potomac to the head of navigation, and who suffered a long captivity among the Indians of the Upper Potomac, gives in his journal the following description of the country:

"Monday, the 25th of June, we set sail for the town of Tohoga, where we came to anchor two leagues short of the falls. This place, without all question, is the most pleasant and healthful place in all this country, and most convenient for habitation: the air temperate in Summer and not violent in Winter. It aboundeth with all manner of fish. The Indians in one night will commonly catch thirty sturgeons in a place where the river is not above twelve fathom broad. And for deer, buffaloes, bears and turkeys, the woods do swam with them; but above this place the country is rocky and mountainous like Canada." No one at all familiar with the country will have any difficulty in recognizing in Tohoga the site of Georgetown; or in the place "where the river is not above twelve fathom broad," the narrows immediately below the Little Falls and in the neighborhood of the Bridge.

Besides deer, buffaloes, bears and turkeys, this country also abounded in wolves; for as late as 1797 an act of assembly was passed (for this county) offering a reward of thirty dollars for the head of every wolf over six months old, and four dollars for every one under that age. The first settlers speedily made clearings in the forest and reduced the land to cultivation; the remunerative prices obtained for tobacco, (which could be nowhere else so successfully grown as in these new lands) stimulating their enterprise. They, therefore, multiplied and prospered, and nothing occurred to mar the harmony of their lives, or disturb the even tenor of their way, or of historical interest participated in by our people until the French war, and the defeat of General Braddock in 1755, and the

invasion of the western frontier of the province by the French and Indians from Fort Du Quesne, when a force from the lower district of Frederick county, (now Montgomery) under Col. Ridgely and Capt. Alexander Beall, went to the rescue and afforded protection to the settlers. General Braddock marched through this county on his ill-fated expedition, and encamped for one night within the present limits of Rockville. After the excitement attending the French and Indian war had subsided, nothing of military or political interest occurred within our borders until the convulsions immediately preceding the Revolution.

When the news reached our people that the British had blockaded the port of Boston, a meeting was called at the famous old Hungerford Tavern, the proceedings of which are as follows :

FREDERICK COUNTY, MD.

RESOLUTIONS .

At a meeting of a respectable and numerous body of the freemen of the lower part of Frederick county, at Charles Hungerford's Tavern, on Saturday, the 11th day of June 1774,

MR. HENRY GRIFFITH, MODERATOR.

1st. Resolved unanimously, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the town of Boston is now suffering in the common cause of America.

2nd. Resolved unanimously, That every legal and constitutional measure ought to be used by all America for procuring a repeal of the act of Parliament for blocking up the harbour of Boston.

3rd. Resolved unanimously, That it is the opinion of this meeting that the most effectual means for the securing of American freedom will be to break off all commerce with Great Britain and the West Indies until the said act be repealed, and the right of taxation given up on permanent principles.

4th. Resolved unanimously, That Mr. Henry Griffith, Dr. Thomas Sprigg Wootton, Nathan Magruder, Evan Thomas, Richard Brooke, Richard Thomas, Zadok Magruder, Dr. William Baker, Thomas Cramphim, jr. and Allen Bowie be a committee to attend the General Committee at Annapolis and of correspondence for the lower part of Frederick county and that any six of them shall have power to receive and communicate intelligence to and from the neighboring Committees.

5th. Resolved unanimously, That a copy of these our sentiments be immediately transmitted to Annapolis and inserted in the Maryland Gazette.

ARCHIBALD CRME, Clerk.

Frederick county proper did not call a similar meeting until the 20th. of June, nine days later.

The committee which met at Annapolis appointed Matthew Tilghman, Thomas Johnson, Robert Goldsborough, William Paca

and Samuel Chase, members of the State Committee of safety and correspondence.

When two battalions were required from this State for the relief of Boston, they were both selected from Frederick county, and from the number of officers from Montgomery who survived the revolution and joined the Cincinnati Society at its close, I believe a large portion not only of those troops, but of the entire Maryland line, were from this county. The names of the members of the Cincinnati Society were, C. Ricketts, Lieutenant; Lloyd Beall, Captain; Samuel B. Beall, Lieutenant; Henry Gaither, Captain; Richard Anderson, Captain; James McCubbin Langan, Captain; Richard Chiderson, Captain; David Lynn, Captain. In addition to the members of that Society were Colonels Charles Greenbury Griffith and Richard Brooke; Captains Edward Burgess and Robert Briscoe. Lieutenants Greenbury Gaither, John Gaither, Elisha Beall, Elisha Williams, John Lynn and John Conriss Jones. Ensigns, Thomas Edmonson, John Griffith and William Lamar, and Quartermaster Richard Thompson, all of whom I know to have been from this county.

The valor and achievements of those officers and the men whom they commanded are too well known to history to need even a passing comment here. The Maryland line is a synonym for valor.

We also furnished troops for the war of 1812, the Florida war, the Mexican war and the late war between the sections, in the first of which Maj. George Peter was quite a distinguished officer, and in the last we had almost as large a force in the field as in the first revolution; and among all the officers in the Confederate service, none was more distinguished for capacity, efficiency and valor, than the lamented Col. Ridgely Brown, Col. Elijah Veirs White, Col. Benjamin S. White and Col. Gus. Dorsey. Besides these were Captains Thomas Griffith, Festus Griffith, George W. Chiswell and James Anderson and Lieutenant Edward Chiswell, Surgeon Edward Wootton, and a host of other officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, all of revolutionary decent and who, whether in a good or bad cause, illustrated the valor of the race and well maintained the reputation of the old Maryland line.

So from the first French and Indian war upon our borders to the late sectional struggle, our people responded with alacrity to what they conceived to be the call of military duty. Their hearts ever glowed with the fire of patriotism. The members from this county to the State convention of 1776, were Thomas Sprigg Wootton, Jonathan Willson, William Bayly, jr. and Elisha Williams.

The following are the names of the gentlemen from this county who have at various periods served in the Federal Congress :

General Jeremiah Crabb, who, at the close of the Revolution,

received a commission as General from General Washington, and was employed against the whiskey insurrectionists in Pennsylvania. He was a member of one of the first Congresses. Patrick Magruder, Thomas Plater, Phil. Barten Key, Alexander Contee Hanson, George Peter, George C. Washington and Richard J. Bowie who has also held the position of Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and is now one of the Associate Justices of that court, and Chief Judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit of this State. We have furnished one Cabinet Minister to the general Government, Hon. Montgomery Blair, and two Presidents of the Maryland Senate, Benjamin S. Forrest and William Linn Gaither.

The members from this county of the Reform State Convention of 1850 and 1851 were Dr. Washington Waters, James W. Anderson, John Brewer, Allen Bowie Davis, and John Mortimer Kilgour; of the State Convention of 1864 Dr. Edmond P. Duvall, Thomas Lansdale and George Peter; and of the Convention of 1867, Dr. Nicholas Brewer, Dr. Washington Duvall, Samuel Riggs of R. and Greenbury M. Watkins.

The oldest church in the county was Rock Creek Church, and I have been informed that Prince George's Parish, in which it was located, and which now embraces but a small territory around Rockville, at one time extended over a portion of Prince George's county, what is now the District of Columbia, and the whole of Montgomery and Frederick counties; and that its Rector was supported by the compulsory tithe system. Parson Williamson, who built the fine old mansion of Hayes, formerly the seat of the Dunlops, and now the property of Mr. William Laird, was the Rector in charge at the breaking out of the revolutionary war. Happily at the present day, we have churches supported by voluntary contributions, embracing all the leading christian denominations at every villiage, hamlet and cross-roads in the county.

During the Colonial period there were no institutions of learning for advanced students within our borders, and those who desired that their sons should receive more liberal instruction than the common schools afforded sent them abroad to be educated.

The first school of any reputation in our county was a seminary for young men in the Wallace or Magruder neighborhood, established toward the close of the revolutionary war by Mr. James Hunt, a Presbyterian clergyman from Philadelphia, on his farm called "Tusculum," now memorable as the Alma Mater of William Wirt. It was there that he was prepared, as far as scholastic training could prepare him, for that brilliant career which has made his name one of the most illustrious in American annals.

Many of my own family of that generation were educated there,

and traditions and legends connected with them, too sacred for the public ear still cluster around the spot—wooded thither by those hallowed associations. I myself have visited the site of that old Academy, and beneath its “shades, pondered o’er the past.” The Roman Tusculum has for me a scarcely more classical significance.

The next classical institution established in this county was the Rockville Academy, chartered in 1809; and the next, the Brookville Academy, chartered in 1814.

Both of these institutions are handsomely endowed by the state, and have been in successful operation ever since their foundation; and the refining and elevating influence they have exerted upon the youth of our county can scarcely be appreciated. It should be a source of congratulation to us, too, that this influence has not been confined within our own limits, but has extended throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Many private institutions of learning, of efficiency and reputation have since been established at Rockville, Brookville, Sandy Springs, Darnestown and Poolesville, and our public school system is the very best that could be devised. Involutionary ignorance is no longer possible, and ignorance of every kind is being rapidly eradicated.

The first public roads mentioned in our county are the roads from Frederick to Georgetown, and that from the mouth of Watt’s Branch to the same place, provided for in the loan granted to the several counties for road purposes by the act of assembly of 1874.

The next mention is of the road from Frederick to Georgetown, the road from Georgetown to the mouth of Monocacy, and from the mouth of Monocacy to Montgomery Court House, in the act of assembly of 1790, to straighten and amend the public roads in the several counties. The planters at that early period did not use wheeled vehicles, but attached a sapling to each end of a tobacco hogshead, and thus formed a pair of shafts, by which they hauled the hogshead for shipment to Europe, to Bladensburg, Georgetown, Elk Ridge, Sandy Springs and Baltimore, and brought back their supplies of groceries and other necessities on the backs of horses. They even brought their annual supply of herring and shad in this manner. Their clothing and bed linen were chiefly woven from home grown flax and wool. Their personal travel was done exclusively on horseback.

Roads after this period, too, rapidly multiplied. The turnpike from Rockville to Georgetown, the first paved road in the county, was originally chartered in 1806; but was actually constructed under an amendatory act, containing the chief provisions of its present charter, passed in 1817. The Union Turnpike road, leading

from Washington to Brookville, was chartered in 1849. It has recently built several branch roads.

The Washington, Colesville and Ashton Turnpike road was chartered in 1870.

The Conduit road from Georgetown to the Great falls of the Potomac has just been completed. It follows the line of the Washington Aqueduct, and crosses Cabin John Branch on a Bridge of a single arch of the longest span in the world. This Aqueduct is also a Montgomery work, having its source and almost its entire line within the limits of the county, and its permissive right from the State of Maryland.

In 1784, the old Potomac Canal Company was chartered. Genl. Washington was its first President, and assisted in person in the survey of the river. The object of the company was by means of locks and dams and short canals to render the upper Potomac navigable.

The design did not prove feasible.

The work, however, was so far proceeded with as to afford a precarious navigation at high water for batteaux, or flat bottomed boats, from Cumberland to Georgetown. But the route was exceedingly dangerous, and great numbers of boats were wrecked every spring. The people of Cooney, a settlement on the Virginia shore of the Potomac at and around its Little or Lower Falls near whose territory was the home of my maternal ancestors, used frequently to laughingly tell me that these wrecks once afforded them a bountiful harvest, and that the flour obtained from them, together with the fish taken from the river, were their only means of support.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which succeeded the old Potomac Canal, was first projected in 1823 by the states of Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania and the National Government. It was chartered by the state of Virginia in 1824; but its organization was not completed until 1828. It is one of the greatest works of internal improvement in the Country and of inestimable value to our people, extending as it does, along our entire western border, and offering cheap transportation to some of the richest sections of our county.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad, the pioneer of all the great railroad systems of the world, was chartered in 1827. Although this is not strictly a Montgomery work, and nowhere touches our territory; yet as it, together with its Washington Branch, skirts our entire eastern and northern frontier and approaches very nearly to our western confines, and is of such vital importance to so large a portion of our people, I think a statistical sketch of our county would be incomplete without its mention.

The Metropolitan Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad was chartered in 1865, and completed and operated in the spring of 1873. This road runs diagonally through our county from its north-west corner to its south eastern extremity, and it is available to nearly every section of it. When its Hanover Switch Branch is constructed, there will be no neighborhood in our county, which is not within easy reach of either a railroad or a canal.

All important passenger trains of the Baltimore & Ohio Company, pass over the Metropolitan Branch, and thus afford almost unprecedented facilities to our people for personal travel. The first newspaper in this county was established in 1806, and was edited by Matthias E. Burgess.

The Montgomery Agricultural Society was organized in 1844.

The Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Montgomery County was chartered in 1848.

The Sandy Spring Saving's Bank was chartered in 1868.

The Rockville Mutual Building Association, the first institution of the kind in the county, was chartered in March 1873.

There are circulating libraries at Brookville, Sandy Spring, Rockville, Poolesville and Darnestown.

The population of this county was in

	TOTAL.	WHITE.	COLORED.
1790	18003	11679	6324
1800	15058	8508	6550
1810.....	17980	9731	8249
1820.....	16400	9082	7318
1830.....	19816	12103	7713
1840.....	15456	8766	6690
1850.....	15860	9435	6425
1860.....	18322	11349	6973
1870.....	20563	13128	7434

We have passed through three distinct phases of civilization since the settlement of this county, or rather, we have passed through two and are just now entering upon the third.

First were the old tobacco planters with their baronial estates, and armies of slaves. They felled the native forests and planted the virgin soil in tobacco and Indian corn. This did very well so long as there was timber for the axe, and new land for the hoe and those old lords of manors were happy. They feasted, and frolicked and fox hunted, and made the most of life. Those are what are known as "the good old times."

But in less than a century after this system of denuding and exhaustion began, there were no more forests to clear and no more new lands to till. Then succeeded the period of old fields, and decaying worm fences, and mouldering homesteads. This saddest

condition of our county had reached its climax about 1840, at the census of which year our population was at its minimum.

I myself can well remember when the lands bordering the Rockville and Georgetown Turnpike, the only paved road in the county, were, with the exception of Robert Dick's farm and one or two others, but a succession of unimproved old fields.

During this period there was a constant stream of emigration from the county; some going to the cotton fields of the south, but most to the fertile new lands of Kentucky and Missouri. Few enterprising young men settled on their fathers' farms. Nor were they to blame. The land would no longer yield its increase, and they had no means of renovating the soil. Montgomery land had become a synonym for poverty. This was not however universally true. The red lands of Medley's, and those around Brookville and in the Friends settlement at Sandy Spring, and on Hawling's river, with an occasional farm in other sections, had retained comparative fertility.

That emigration, however, was not in vain. It added strength and intelligence to that movement, which, from the first settlement of the country, has ever been in progress from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and furnished representative men to other States.

The Lamars of the South, who have now one noble representative in the United States Senate, and the grand father of Thomas Benton of Missouri, were from this county.

The late senators, Edwards of Illinois, and Davis of Kentucky, and that brilliant commoner, Proctor Knott, besides a host of others who have filled distinguished positions at the bar, on the bench, and in every representative capacity throughout the Western States, were natives of our soil.

The society of Friends in the neighborhood of Sandy Spring, who formed their settlement in the course of the decade preceding and following the close of the 18th. century, and who at every period of our history have done so much to promote the material development, and intellectual advancement of our county, first abandoned the destructive system during the last quarter of the last century, probably induced thereto by the change then made in the character of their labor.

The same society about 1845, or perhaps a few years earlier, introduced into this county the old Chinchi Island Peruvian Guano.

Its effect was magical. It had the properties of Aladin's lamp.

No sooner were our people made aware that by the application of this new fertilizer to their old worn out lands, they could be made to produce remunerative crops of cereals and grass, than

they turned to their cultivation with the wonted energy of the race.

This industry was greatly promoted by the Crimean war, which caused a material enhancement in the prices of all kinds of farm products. From this epoch may be dated the cereal growing period.

New post-and-rail fences replaced the old worm ones, old buildings were renovated and new ones erected, and our fields teemed with bountiful harvests.

The decade from 1850 to 1860 was one of unrivalled prosperity to our people.

Then came the struggle between the sections with all its blighting and devastating horrors. Our young men again sought the tented field. The business of farming was in many localities suspended, fences were destroyed and farms laid waste by the marching and counter-marching of armies, and the general ravages of war.

During this contest slavery was abolished, and at its close, we entered upon the third era of our existence—the free labor period.

Our young men returned to their homes, with muscles hardened and energies quickened by their martial experience. They accepted with cheerfulness the new order of things, and fully alive to the kindly properties of their native soil, and acquainted with the means of rendering it productive, went to work with a will, and already nearly every vestige of that unfortunate struggle has been effaced; and now, with a larger population, we are in a more advanced state of enlightenment, and material prosperity than ever before. Our buildings are better, our fences better, our churches handsomer, more numerous and more largely attended; our school-houses greatly multiplied and of superior construction, and our school system more thorough and efficient than any which preceded it. And we will go on improving.

Since the opening of the Metropolitan Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, half a million of dollars has been annually expended by our people in the purchase of lime, bone-phosphates and other fertilizers of a kindred character, resulting in the production of from eighteen to thirty bushels of wheat, and from forty to fifty bushels of Indian corn, to the acre. This gives employment to at least twenty-five mills, located on the various streams in our county, several of which are merchant mills. Besides this, a large quantity of grain is annually exported in an unmanufactured state.

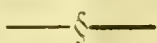
Market gardening and fruit growing, too, are becoming extensive industries here; and can nowhere else be more successfully prosecuted; our soil yielding abundantly, and of the best quality, all the vegetables and fruits common to a temperate climate. Wine production is also growing into quite a business, and cannot fail to prove successful, as our county is the home of many varieties

of the wild grape and the native soil of the Catawba. These various industries must soon place our people in the very van of Agricultural progress.

We have purely local advantages, too, which will promote and accelerate the march of improvement.

The Great Falls of the Potomac is the largest available water-power in the world, and its development and utilization for manufacturing purposes, for which I understand a responsible company with a large capital has recently been organized, cannot fail to eventuate in the growth of a considerable town at that point.

The increase in population and commercial importance of Baltimore, our own magnificent city, connected as we are with her by her great railway, must surely be felt here. But above all the overshadowing influence of the National Capitol, which overshadows but to bless this most favored section of our land, must, in time, make this county all that its most ardent friends could dare to hope or wish. And this beautiful town of Rockville, re-created a few years ago by Judge Bonic, who gave it life and a charter, and which has already nobly entered upon its career of improvement, will at the Centennial Anniversary of this Celebration be a suburban city, its streets shadowed by palatial mansions, its environing hills crowned with splendid villas, the homes, let us trust, of men alive to the grand traditions of their forefathers, and imbued with the loftiest spirit of patriotism—a free and virtuous people.



Note.—On page 26 of this book Mr. Anderson refers to the Montgomery Agricultural Society. John P. C. Peter was the first President; Allen Bowie Davis, second; Robert P. Dunlap, third; Joseph H. Bradley, who held the Society together during the war and re-organized it at the close, fourth; and Elisha J. Hall, the present incumbent, fifth. Each of these gentlemen are remarkable for their kind and genial natures and irreproachable characters; and are worthy of the confidence of their fellow-citizens, having held many offices in their gift.

Wm. H. Farquhar, Esq., so prominent in the Educational Interests of the County, also deserves honorable mention in its history.

After music by the band, Mr. Henry Clay Hallowell, a son of Mr. Benjamin Hallowell, of Sandy Spring, read an admirable poem which was ordered to be printed in the memorial phamplet of the Centennial.

CENTENNIAL ODE.

BY HENRY C. HALLOWELL.

An hundred years! And Nature never old,
Still, day by day, orders her myriad works.
The sun rolls on in flaming splendor, from
Air and earth and water, calling forth the
Innumerable mysteries of life;
The moon gilds grassy slope and wild ravine
And restless sea; All the stars of Heaven
Rise and set and rise again; Rivers flow,
Bringing the drift and pebbles from the far
Snow-mantled Mountains; Ocean's bosom
swells
And sinks; The seasons change; And all
moves on
As in the years gone by.

• A Century,
In the long ages of Creation's course,
Is but the flash of passing bird, the swing
Of pendulum, the ripple of a wave.
Ten thousand thousand years has Nature's force
Transformed the elements, and carrying on
A vast, diversified, ordained plan,
Prepared this home for occupation;
Has embellished it with beauties countless
As the glittering sands on Afric's desert.

And still through ages numberless to come
Will silent, slow, unerring energy
Work out new loveliness for coming man.
Wild hurricanes will sweep o'er earth; her face
Will seem all scarred and torn and bleeding;
To the imperfect vision Chaos reigns :
Yet all is part of one grand scheme for good,
As earth puts on her fairest robe of green,
Bedecked with jewels, after summer storm,

But where are those who on the day which we,
With patriot instincts, celebrate, fulfilled
Their varied duties! The venerable

Sires long since have rested from their labors;
 The stalwart men and noble mothers gave
 Their life-work to their kind, and sank to sleep:
 The babe became a busy boisterous boy,
 Or romping girl with merry sparkling eye,
 And by degrees assumed the cares of life,
 And toiled, and mourned, and smiled, then it too slept.
 All who looked abroad that day on Nature,
 Now rest beneath the swelling grassy waves
 Of their last home.

But yet to us they live!
 Man passes to his rest and *seems* to die
 And be forgotten, but his *deeds* remain.
 The learned tell us that there is no waste
 Of force in Nature's wise economy—
 That every motion is but vital power
 Coeval with the origin of things.
 So every act of kindness, every word
 Of love, each gentle ministering to
 The wants and pains and sorrows of our kind,
 Lives in a gentler race, a nobler line.
 A virtuous and chivalric father,
 A mother true to noble womanhood,
 Leave in successive ages far remote
 Traces of goodness and undying worth.
 No life so humble but it makes its mark
 For good or ill, but helps to shape in slight
 Degree, the form and manners of the age,
 As grain by grain the tiny insect rears
 The coral continents in tropic seas.

What is the lesson then for us to learn,
 In looking through the long array of years
 That stretch in hazy distance down the past!
 Is it not to gird the armor of true
 Manhood, energy and faith upon us,
 Not satisfied to idly drift along
 The stream of life, but taking up our work
 Acknowledge each his debt to country, race?
 Nobly we commemorate the virtues
 Of ancestral worth, by honest actions,
 By elevated thoughts, by purer lives,
 By gentle courtesy, by liberal deeds,
 By earnest trust in virtue, valor, truth.

Altho' at times the out look o'er the world
 Is darkened by the prevalence of wrong ;
 Altho' the anxious heart grows faint and sick
 While waiting the approach of brighter day ;
 Altho' the lover of his race well nigh
 Despairs of man's regeneration ; yet
 As certain as the light of coming dawn
 Is progress to a higher, better life.

He who has watched from lofty mountain peak
 The eddying of the mist that shrouds the vale,
 Knows that its tossings mark a plastic power
 That soon shall mould to drifting, fleecy clouds,
 The exhalations from the marshy shore ;
 Disclosing cities fair, and rural homes,
 And rivers flowing, like a silver thread,
 Mid landscapes green, dotted with waving woods ;
 So shall the light of coming ages show
 Beneath the faults and errors of to-day,
 A glorious heritage of Truth and Good.

The past returns no more! With Hope and Trust
 We face the future, striving for the best,
 And so we offer to the coming years,
 The era that begins to-day, our Hymn.

Hail! Oh new and happy time!

Welcome to this world of ours!

Welcome to the Winter's rime!

Welcome to the Summer flowers!

Tho' no mortal eye may scan

All the threads of joy and sorrow,

That diversify thy plan

As thou greetest each to-morrow;

Tho' the eyes that sparkle now,

Ere thy close may shut forever,

Tho' the fair, the manly brow,

Gain the wreath that fadeth never;

Calmly in this thought we'll rest

While we humbly give thee greeting—

All is ordered for the best,

Thus the woof of life completing.

As the ages roll away,

Other forms in turn will meet thee,

Fairer scenes, a brighter day,

Nobler races still will greet thee!

Mr. Davis introduced the venerable R. R. Waters, a native of Montgomery, who was a soldier in the defence of Baltimore at the battle of North Point. Mr. Waters made some brief remarks paying a tribute to Key the author of the Star Spangled Banner, and was warmly applauded. An intermission at 1½ P. M. was taken for luncheon and on reassembling at 2½ P. M. the exercises were continued.

ADDRESS OF HON. RICHARD BOWIE.

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Friends and fellow citizens: In every age, among all civilized nations, the popular heart has longed to express by public demonstrations, its gratitude for inestimable benefits conferred by its ancestors, and its admiration of their heroic achievements.

The Romans, every 110 years, celebrated games for three days, and three nights, successively, in acknowledgement of the safety of the Republic.

Heralds proclaimed, "*Convenite ad ludos spectandos, quos nec spectaverit quisquam, nec spectaturus est.*"

The Jews hallowed every fiftieth year. The trumpet sounded a jubilee, giving rest to the Earth, liberty to the slave, and restoring to every debtor his former possession.

These great peoples, the one which taught the unity and spirituality of the Godhead, and destroyed idolatry; the other, which recognized the right of the people to make their own laws, and the equality of all citizens before the law, were types of all that is great and glorious in theocratic, or human government.

The purpose of this celebration is not to cherish State or County pride; to pander to sectional or sectarian prejudices; but to make devout acknowledgement to the Almighty who lead us through the perils and the storms of the past century, to the present enjoyment of prosperity and peace.

It is prompted by a filial and patriotic desire to recall the character and conduct of our Ancestry; to review their deeds; to emulate their example; preserve their principles; and perpetuate the institutions they bequeathed to us;—like '*Old Mortality*,' to renew the inscriptions on the monuments of those whose deeds live after them.

The theme of our consideration has, in many of its general features, been the engrossing subject of thought and declamation; not only in every recurring annual celebration of our National Independence, but especially at this, its Centennial, by the most gifted Orators and Poets.

Although, as citizens of the United States, we may glory in every action which redounded to the success of the cause of "self-government and civil and Religious Liberty;" yet, our sphere now is more

humble, but a dearer one. It is to trace the course, the motives, and the acts of our immediate forefathers in the hour of trial, before victory had perched upon their banners, or crowned Heads had become their allies and friends.

However wise and prophetic her policy, the participation of Maryland in the Revolutionary struggle was not an act of impulsive resistance to direct aggression; but the deliberate operation of great principles of policy, without the recognition of which, her then colonial prosperity would ultimately wither at the will of an absolute autocrat, or irresponsible Parliament. It was the reluctant surrender of the ties of country, kindred, and friends, to a stern sense of duty.

Basking in the rays of royal favor, enjoying the highest colonial prosperity, in harmony with its Governor (who was an accomplished gentleman and scholar, devoted to the interests of the Colony) the people of Maryland, in Convention assembled, on the 22nd. June 1774, dispassionately Resolved, "that the town of Boston, and the province of Massachusetts are now suffering *in the common cause of America.*"

The Province of Maryland had then no enemies on her borders; no animosities to gratify; no injuries to revenge; no antipathies or ambition to stimulate her to extend her limits, and never pretended to claim lands she had neither settled, conquered, nor bought.

The abstract truth, "no taxation without representation." was the principle they sought to vindicate.

The NORTHERN AND EASTERN COLONIES had been engaged in wars with the French and Indians for half a century; commercial rivalry with the mother country excited political jealousy, and the Southern Colonies made claims to the valley of the Mississippi. Each had special grievances to redress, or ambitions to gratify.

The resolution of the Maryland Convention of 1774 was the calm announcement of that identity of interest, and unity of sentiment and sympathy which then pervaded the colony, and made them "though distinct as the waves, yet one as the sea."

One hundred and fifty years before the great principle of religious toleration, engrafted on the laws of Maryland, had recognized the unity and equality of all christian denominations, in their relations to the Deity. In the conventions of 1774 and 76, [political unity, founded on the rights of man and the privileges of English subjects, completed the circle of ideas which, in the course of a century, emancipated the human mind from fear and the human body from thralldom.

These are the germs of the great movements which have resulted in the progress of the present age.

We cannot live on the reputation of our progenitors. He is a pauper indeed, who adds nothing to his patrimony, in fortune or fame. Degenerate sons of noble sires are the most pitiable objects of social existence.

The hollowest pretension of human pride is descent from distinguished ancestry, devoid of noble thoughts, or noble deeds. The men of Maryland who gave it a reputation in the forum, the Senate, and the field, were mostly architects of their own fortune.

To maintain our self respect, to prove our lineage pure, we must emulate their virtues, or degrade the escutcheons we inherit. The advancement of our beloved State, in the past century, can only be ascertained by comparing her material, social, and political status in 1776, with her present condition.

The province of Maryland in 1776 was divided into sixteen counties.

Their names indicate the successive dynasties under which they were established. The name of the venerable County of Frederick, erected in 1748, denotes the then domination of royal power and influence.

Its parent stock, Prince Georges, runs still farther back into the shadows of monarchy. Both proclaimed that at the period of their erection, our ancestors were loyal subjects of Great Britain and gloried in her constitution and laws.

The limits of Frederick then included all the territory now covered by Montgomery, Frederick, Washington, Alleghany, Garrett, and part of Carroll. She constituted in population and wealth, one fifth of the State.

In this proportion, she contributed both men and money to the war of Independence.

In the convention of 1775, for the ease and convenience of the people, it was resolved that the County of Frederick should be divided into three districts—upper, middle, and lower; that there be elected in the lower district one delegate, and in each of the others, two delegates.

The lower district, now constituting Montgomery County, was represented by Henry Griffith Esq. in the Convention of 1775 and 1776. By contemporaneous resolves on the 6th, September 1776, the upper and lower districts were erected into Counties: the former to be called Washington, the latter, Montgomery, “*Par nobile fratrum*”

Immortal names! twin Stars in the galaxy of heroes, now glowing with the blazon of victory; but, what meant those names when they were first enrolled in the Catalogue of Counties? Washington! with a price upon his head, weeping at the carnage of the Maryland

Line, on the heights of Brooklyn. Montgomery! filling a hero's grave on the plains of Quebec.

These names, (the first republican in the roll of Counties.) were pledges to the cause of liberty; that as the one had given his life to his adopted Country, and the other daily offered himself, his fortune, and his sacred honor, as a willing sacrifice; so the Convention dedicated its territory, its sons, and their estates, to the defence of their rights and liberties.

"Awful and solemn as was the vow, it was gloriously redeemed."

Uttered amidst the darkness of defeat and distress, the wailing of sorrow because "her children were not," Maryland never wavered in her resolution, but filled battalion, after battalion, in excess of her contingent.

From Long Island to the Carolinas, THE MARYLAND LINE maintained their reputation for discipline and valor; their name was the synonym of every soldierly virtue; an honor to the living and the dead.

The military exploits of our Revolutionary heroes have been heralded a thousand times by eloquent orator.

The moral courage, the constancy, energy, co-operation, and self denying sacrifices of the people, were equally sublime.

The Colonial Convention of 1774, as a basis of future conduct, inscribed on their minutes this magnanimous resolve.—

"As our opposition to the settled plan of the British Administration to enslave America, will be strengthened by an union of all ranks of men in this province, we do most earnestly recommend that all former differences about religion or politics, and all private animosities and quarrels of every kind from henceforth cease, and be forever buried in oblivion; and we entreat, we conjure every man by his duty to God, his Country and his posterity, cordially to unite in defence of our common rights and liberties."

Sublime invocation !

Whence the miraculous spirit which inspired this appeal to harmony, and to whom was it addressed? "When the Earth was without form and void, and darkness was upon the face of the deep, the Spirit of God moved upon the waters."

The people of Maryland represented all the creeds and nations of Europe, Catholic, and Protestant, English, Scotch and Welsh Irish, Germans and French, with an infusion of Swedes.

These did not, like the Elamites and Parthians on the day of Pentecost, hear (every man in his own tongue) the wonderful things of God, but they were animated by one soul.

Governed by the sacred covenant thus entered into without any legal authority, but by the mere force of public opinion, the Colonial Conventions of 1774—5—76, raised money, organized ar-

mies regulated and controlled the public peace, and exercised all the power of government, with extraordinary discretion, forbearance, and firmness.

In the midst of Civil war, these self-constituted authorities, called Committees of Safety, and Correspondence, observed all the forms of the Common Law.

Few, if any instances of wanton injury, or personal oppression, occurred in this State during the war.

The intellectual character of the Colonial Convention was not inferior to their moral or physical courage. The sagacity of their Councils was as consummate as the execution of their work.

Human wisdom never pierced further into the womb of the future than the foresight and policy of the Convention in regard to the public lands.

Throughout the progress of the war of the Revolution, Maryland repudiated the arrogant pretensions of those States who professed to claim that their territories extended to the Mississippi.

Whilst levying men and money to the utmost of her means, she resolutely refused to sanction the articles of confederation, or become a member of the Union until those extravagant pretensions were abandoned. Through the unflinching firmness of the Statesmen of Maryland and the small colonies, that inestimable heritage, "the Country, unsettled at the commencement of the war, claimed by the British Crown, and ceded to it by the treaty of Paris, wrested from the Common enemy by the blood and treasure of the thirteen States, became common property, to be erected into free and independent Sovereignities."

The Declaration of Rights and Constitution of 1776 were framed considered and adopted by the Convention of Maryland whilst discharging all the executive and legislative powers of the Colony, between the 17th. of August and the 8th. of Nov. 1776. In the midst of the disasters to our arms, the decimation of her sons in battle, the clouds that lowered upon their future, those noble men calmly organized a frame of Government, based upon the wisest maxims of political science.

A constitution which elicited the eulogies of most distinguished statesmen and remained, in all its essential features, for half a century, unchanged.

It is an observation of one of the profoundest inquirers into human affairs, "that a resolution of government successfully conducted and completed, is the strongest proof that can be given by people, of their virtue and good sense.

An enterprise of so much difficulty can never be planned and carried on without abilities; and a people without principle cannot have confidence enough in each other." Judged by this standard,

the Colonial Conventions of Maryland from '74 to '76 were entitled to our veneration and eternal gratitude. Demosthenes, in one of his Phillippics, told the Athenians if they wanted examples of Statesmanship, of valor, or virtue, they need not look beyond their own history.

The *personnel* of the Maryland Statesmen, Officers, and Soldiers was equal in character and intelligence to that of any State in the Confederacy.

Carrol, Chase, Paca, and Stone, were Compeers of the *elite* of the Federal Congress. Smallwood, Williams, Howard and Gist, were second to none of their rank on the rolls of fame.

The rank and file of the Maryland line, who fell in the midst of the foe, were not mercenary soldiers, but farmers, merchants and mechanics, who nobly exemplified the patriots dying strain, "*Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori*"

The commissioned officers in that glorious band, from this County, whose names I have been able to ascertain were :

Captain Lloyd Beall,	-	-	-	7	years service
Capt. Henry Gaither,	-	-	-	7	" "
Capt. Richard Anderson,	-	-	-	7	" "
Capt. Jas. McCubbin Ligan,	-	-	-	4	" 6 months
Capt. Richard Chiderson,	-	-	-	7	years service
Capt. David Lynn,	-	-	-	6	" 6 months
Lient. C. Ricketts,	-	-	-	6	" service
Lieut. Sam'l B. Beall,	-	-	-	1	" 6 months,

names worthy to be enrolled on monuments of bronze.

Montgomery County constituting the lower district of Frederick, prior to 1776, our share in the earlier glories of the Revolution. is derived from our *Alma Mater*. Of the sum of £10,000 raised by subscription in the Province in 1774, for the common defence, Frederick County contributed £1333. In 1775, the Convention having resolved to enroll forty Companies of Minute-men, required eight or one-fifth of the whole, to be raised in Frederick County. In raising the States Contingent to reinforce the Federal Armies in 1778, of the whole number 2902 men required. Frederick's quota was 309, Montgomery's was 156, Washington's was 108 men, maintaining about the same proportion one-fifth. The territorial limits of Montgomery County were defined by the Convention of 1776, in these concise terms: "Beginning at the East side of the mouth of Rock Creek on the Potomac River, and running with said River to the mouth of the Monocacy; then with a straight line to Pars Spring; from thence with the lines of the County, to the beginning. These lines embraced Georgetown, and all that part of the County of Washington and District of Columbia west of Rock Creek. Thus whilst Frederick is our Mother, the Counties of Washington, Car

roll, Alleghany, and Garrett, in Maryland, and a large part of the District of Columbia, are Sister municipalities, whose inhabitants suffered in the same cause, and triumphed in its success. The Delegates who represented Frederick County in the Convention of 1776. In the lower district (now Montgomery County,) were: Thomas Sprigg Wootton, Jonathan Willson, William Bayly Jr., Elisha Williams. In the middle (now Frederick) Adam Fischer, Upton Sheredine, Cristopher Edelen, David Schriver. In the upper (now Washington, Allegahny, and Garrett,) Samuel Beall, John Stull, Henry Schnebley. In organizing its military forces the Province in 1776, was divided into five districts, of which Frederick County formed one. The following gentlemen were elected by the Convention officers, in this County. Lower Baltimore, John Murdock, Col; Thomas Johns, Lieut; Col. Richard Brooke, First Major; William Deakins, Second Major; Richard Thompson, Quarter Master. Upper Baltimore, Zadok Magruder, Colonel; Charles G. Griffith, Lieut. Col.; Francis Deakins, First Major; Richard Crabb, Second Major; Samuel Du Vall, Quarter Master. These were the representative men of that day; many not distinguished above the mass by subsequent events; but as sponsors of the cause of independence, and freedom, in its infancy, and pride, are worthy of perpetual remembrance. The material, social and moral condition of the County, constituting Frederick County, about the period of the Revolution, presents a vivid contrast with its present circumstances. Then it was the frontier county of the Province. Its hardy sons were the pioneers of civilization. On its outskirts roamed the Savage. Fort Cumberland was the Rendezvous of the British and Colonial Army, in 1755. Fort Necessity and the Great Meadows, witnessed the conflict between the lilies of France, and the Lions of England. In 1758, Cherokees were slain on George's Creek, and bounties paid for their scalps. Its center was occupied by an industrious, mechanical, and agricultural population, comprised chiefly of Germans. Fredericktown had acquired a name before 1748. In that year, Prince Georges County was divided, and all the County west of the line from the mouth of Rock Creek was erected into a county, of which Fredericktown was the Capital. The inhabitants of Frederick County, having by petition to the General Assembly of 1751, set forth that there was a convenient site for a town at the mouth of Rock Creek, on *Patowmack* River, adjacent to the Inspection House (called George Gordon's Rolling house) it was enacted, that,

Capt. Henry Wright Crabb;

Master John Needham;

Master Saml' Magruder, the 3rd

“ John Clagett;

“ Josias Beall;

“ James Perrie;

“ David Lynn;

should be commissioned for Frederick County, and authorised to purchase sixty acres of Messrs. George Gordon and George Bell, at the place aforesaid, to be erected into a town called *George Town*. For the advantage of the town, and encouragement of the *back inhabitants*, the Commissioners were authorised to hold two Fairs annually for three successive days during which, every one attending the same should be free from arrest except for felony or breach of the peace. In 1783, a tract of land called *The Rock of Dumbarton* = belonging to Thomas Beall, was added to the town. In 1789, the town was incorporated, and Robert Peter Esq., appointed Mayor, John Mackall Garrett Esq., Recorder. Messrs Brooke Beall, Bernard O'Neal, Thomas Beall of George, James McCubbin Lingan, John Threlkeld, and John Peter Esqrs., Aldermen, so long as they shall well behave themselves therein. By the resolution of the Convention passed the 6th, of September 1776, erecting this County, Messrs. Nathan Magruder, John Murdock, Henry Griffith, Thomas Cramphin Jr., Zadoc Magruder, Allen Bowie, and John Willson, were appointed Commissioners for Montgomery County, to purchase a lot of land not exceeding four acres, at a place to be selected by a majority of votes for the purpose of building thereon a Court House, and prison for said County. The place selected by a majority of voters one hundred years ago, and long known as Montgomery Court House, was by act of 1801, designated as Rockville. From George Town to Frederick, there was not in the year 1776, a village, or hamlet that had a name. Public highways were unknown. "Rolling roads" made by Tobacco hogsheads, which were rolled to the Inspection Warehouses, and bridle paths, used by pack horses, were the chief means of communication. "A road from Sandy Spring, a settlement commenced by James Brooke, in 1726, entered the road from Frederick to Baltimore at Porter's tavern, a distance of 18 miles." Tobacco being the great Staple, wheat was raised in very small quantities. The first mill for the manufacture of wheat flour in this County, of which we have any information, was erected by James Brooke near the confluence of Hawlings River into the Patuxent, about 1737. To convert his flour into money he erected a bakery and made ship biscuit of such good quality that it was much sought after. This bread was consigned to merchants at Bladensburg Elkridge Landing and the town of Jappa, in Baltimore County. Inspectors of flour were first appointed by an Act of 1744, and its Exportation without inspection, was prohibited. A country, without roads, without villages, mills or markets, must have been a comparative wilderness; and such was the condition of the greater part of this Country, in 1776.

Our ancestors were hardy pioneers, familiar with the plough, the sickle and the rifle. Their wives and daughters rode on pillows,

behind their husbands, fathers and brothers, to meeting: a four wheeled carriage was perhaps unknown in the limits of the County. A community consisting of English, Scotch, Irish, and Germans, or their descendants, must necessarily have been a vigorous and selfsustaining settlement.

Frederick Town (it is said) had, prior to the Revolution, established manufactories of leather, harness, hats, and shoes, and carried on a trade with the Southern Colonies, in those articles. Pending the struggle, the citizens of the county manufactured cannon, sulphur, saltpetre, gun locks, linen and many of the munitions of war, for the troops of the Province. The intellectual condition of the people was that of sturdy yeomanry, whose ancestors had braved the perils of the Ocean, and the Wilderness, for conscience sake; and though unlettered comparatively, still preserved in the Cabin, and the Log School House, the chief elements of learning.

In 1696, the Provincial Assembly established at Annapolis a school called King William's School for educating youth in Latin, Greek and Writing; to consist of one master, one writing master, and one hundred scholars. The trustees were incorporated by the name of "Rectors and Visitors of the Free Schools of Maryland." They were authorised to hold lands to the value of £1500, sterling per annum; to pay the master a salary of £120, sterling, and required as soon as able to establish a school at Oxford, and in other counties.

By an Act of 1723, chapter 19, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning and erecting schools in the several counties of this State," it was enacted that one school should be established in each County.

Seven visitors appointed for each, with power to hold lands to the value of £100, sterling per annum, were required to purchase 100 acres of land for the use of the school, and erect necessary buildings for master and school; and certain monies were appropriated and directed to be equally divided between the counties.

The masters were required to teach as many *poor children as the Visitors should determine*. Under this law, county schools were erected in all the older and more populous counties. In further pursuance of this policy, the assembly of 1763, chapter 32, declaring it was reasonable that education should be extended equally to the several parts of the Province, and that there should be a public school erected in Frederick County, as well as in other counties, in order to the erecting and building a house and other conveniences for a country school, enacted there should be one acre purchased in Frederick Town in Frederick County; that Col. Thomas Cresap, Mr. Thos. Beatty, Mr. Nathan Magruder, Capt. Joseph Chapline, Mr. John Daruall, Col. Samuel Beall and the Rev. Mr. Thomas Bacon, be visitors of the School and authorised to purchase the lot.

It was further enacted that an equal dividend of the duties, taxes, &c., collected for the use of the county schools, shall be paid to said visitors and applied to the purchase of said lots and buildings.

The public school system, under the control of the Church of England, although tainted with the intolerance of the period, displays a commendable solicitude for the cultivation of the minds and morals of the youth of the colony. In the absence of Collegiate Institutions, private schools conducted by learned men, ecclesiastical and lay, of all creeds, laid the foundation of scholastic knowledge. The more affluent youth were educated abroad; but the log school house, and the winter fireside, developed the seeds of science in many minds, and produced a race of men of extraordinary mental endowments and capacity for public affairs.

There was no literature in the times of which we speak "*Inter arma silent musæ.*"

But the public archives, the proceedings, reports, resolutions, and letters of public men, embodied in the Journals of the Convention; the legislation of the state immediately succeeding its organization as an independent sovereign power; the judicial opinions and the brilliant career of members of the bar educated before and after, Martin, Pinkney, Wirt, Taney, Johnson, and men of that stamp, attest that the fountains from which they drank were both pure and invigorating.

Thomas Bacon, Rector of "All Saints" in Frederick Co., if not a descendant of Lord Verulam, was a man of marked ability, and a benefactor of the Colony. His compilation of the laws of Maryland, from the earliest times to 1763, is a work of great labor, considerable erudition and admirably arranged. In my humble judgment, no collection of the laws since, compares with it in fulness of annotation or completeness of index. It is a monument of great industry and research, containing the most authentic and interesting materials of the anti-revolutionary or colonial history. Its typography shows great proficiency in the art of printing.

Our ancestors brought with them from their fatherland the faith delivered to them by the Saints. Every fire side, was an altar, every home, a school. Education and Religion were domesticated in every family.

"The priest like father read the sacred page,"

"Then kneeling down to Heaven's Eternal King,"

"The saint, the father and the husband prayed."

The union of the Colonies, was a miracle of moral and political wisdom. No parallel in ancient times exists.

History records no example of a Confederated Republic established under similar conditions. Geographical position invited every state to separate independence. Conflicting boundaries, jealousy

of territorial pretension and commercial advantages; above all, the antagonism of democratic and aristocratic communities, and religious animosities, arrayed colony against colony.

If Colonies, thus divided, could under the influence of external pressure, sacrifice their several pretensions to sovereignty, for the safety and welfare of the whole, what sacrifices should their descendants make to preserve the accumulated treasures of union, after the lapse of a Century? Few and feeble in population and wealth, in 1776, the entire confederacy might have been blotted out without disturbing the balance of the civilized world.

Now, the continent can scarce contain the multitudes which throng our expanding borders.

Every Nation and tongue under Heaven has contributed to our Cosmopolitan Republic. The world has given hostages for the preservation of the rights of man. The great maxims of personal and political equality, free thought, free speech, and a free press, — religion, without restraint, — have become a part of the law of nations; they are accepted as facts, established by the experience of the people of the United States, for the past Century. The heart of humanity would collapse if the experiment of the power of man to develop his greatest happiness and progress through republican government, should fail. Centuries are to Nations, as decades to individuals; milestones on the track of time marking their progress, or decay. Whilst the life of man is limited to three score years and ten, forms of government, or dynasties, rarely exceed three or four Centuries.

The advocates of despotism oppose Republics as the most unstable and short lived of all forms of government, because they are built upon popular suffrage, and representation. Montesquieu says, their corner stone is public virtue; as long as that lasts, the Republic is safe.

As the sacred fires of Rome were fed forever by vestal virgins, who kept the Palladium, it is our duty to perpetuate the institutions on which our civil, political, and religious rights depend, by preserving ourselves pure and incorrupt.

Our last prayer should be in the words of Father Paul, "Esto perpetua." We may imagine ourselves addressing our successors in the language of "Longfellow;"

"Ye who now fill the places we once filled,
 "And follow in the furrows, we once tilled,
 "Young men, whose generous hearts are beating high,
 "We who are old, and are about to die,
 "Salute you, hail you, take your hand in ours,
 "And crown you with our welcome, as with flowers."

Countries like individuals, have characters to form and to preserve. The great characteristics of Maryland, as a State, are magnanimity, moderation, courage, and constancy. Her highest distinction as a Colony, was to be called "the land of the Sanctuary," her greatest glory as a State, should be, to be known as "the land of the just." Our past has been rudely sketched, the present is before you; the future, no man knows; yet it will be such, as we, and those who follow us, may determine.

Although the wilderness may not blossom as the rose, yet the solitary place has been made glad. The frontier of Maryland in 1776 has become the centre of civilization.

Favored by Providence with the most temperate climate, a generous soil, and salubrious atmosphere, we are brought, by great arteries of trade and travel, into immediate connexion with all parts of the continent, and the eyes of the world are upon us. Shall we excite their admiration, or their pity, by the appearance of thrift, or poverty, which we present.

The Capital of the United States should be surrounded by a country capable of producing all the animal and vegetable products necessary to the supply of the metropolis, and by a population equal in intelligence to the average citizen.

The malaria and morasses of the Campagna, did not invade the seven billed city, until her citizens had become slaves. Now that every man in the United States has become free, every field should yield one hundred fold.

Proud of our yeoman ancestry, we would not imitate the airs of wealth, or envy the palatial pomp of the millionaire.

Ours should be an independent agricultural and manufacturing community, relying upon the honest rewards of intelligent labor for progress and success.

"Trade's splendid empire tends to swift decay,

"As ocean sweeps the labored mole away;

"Whilst self dependent power may time defy,

"As rocks resist the billows and the sky. "

ADDRESS OF HON. GEO. A. PEARRE.

The President, the Hon. A. Bowie Davis, said that there was another son of old Montgomery present to day, who though he had cast his lot in another portion of the State, he was glad to present to the people to day as a native of Montgomery County.

Judge Pearre then rose and said:—

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—

As soon as I received the polite invitation of your committee to be present at the Centennial Celebration of your county's existence, I determined to be with you to day, and to mingle my congratulations with yours, and hear from the lips of the good and noble man selected for that purpose, a history of the events, and of the progress of your county, for the past hundred years. To say that I have been both pleased and instructed by the oration to which we have just listened, would be but faintly to describe my gratitude. I have listened to many orations, but I can say with truth that I never heard one more thoroughly adapted, in all its parts, to the subject to which it was devoted; or a more finished and scholarly production. Well may Montgomery be proud of such a man as Richard J. Bowie.

I have just returned from the great world's Centennial at Philadelphia, and one of the first things that struck my eye when I came to an examination of the departments of foreign States and Countries, was the inscription over the archway of the entrance to Egypt. It said; "The oldest nation of the world brings her congratulations to the youngest nation." At once it occurred to me that I would enter here, and compare the productions of this oldest nation with those of our dear native land, the youngest in the whole sisterhood of nations. I had just passed through and examined with much care the various productions of the United States. With these all fresh in my mind, I entered the Egyptain Department, and after a curious glance at the native who came from the country of the great Hannibal, I examined the curiosities as well as the productions of Egypt.

There, wrapt in innumerable folds of painted canvass, were the mummies of two thousand years.

There were magnificent saddle cloths wrought by hand in gold threads and studded with precious stones; long silken tunics embossed in curious needle work, reaching from the neck to sweep the ground. These seemed to me to be made for use only in some grand State procession of Khedive or Sultan, as he swept by in magnificent splendor before the astonished eyes of his poor and starving people.

Here were no agricultural implements, no threshers, reapers or mowers. Here were no looms which wove good cotton cloth for eight cents a yard, not to be worn by Sultans and grandees, but by the kings and queens of this great republic, the working men and women of the land.

The youngest nation of the earth has cause to congratulate herself that in the first hundred years of her existence, she has so far outstripped the oldest nation, which counts her existence, not by centuries, but by thousands of centuries.

After a thorough and impartial examination of the present condition of all the agricultural and mechanical improvements and inventions of all nations, every candid mind must conclude, that in every thing that tends to the material comfort, and to the improved condition of the great masses of the people, the United States excels all others. From this it results that the great body of our people are better clothed, better fed, and better to do, than those of any other nation on the face of the earth.

I might go into the details which have brought about this great result, and when the sun should go down, the hundredth part would not be told.

Amid all this progress and improvement for the past hundred years, I am glad to know that Montgomery is moving too.

Where thirty years ago nothing but a crop of broom-sedge grew, now the yellow wheat waves a plentiful harvest, and where poverty grass scarce covered the earth, the green corn-field promises crowning plenty. My adopted county of Allegany, when Montgomery came into existence, was a howling wilderness; and is now sending her millions of tons of coal to market, which is to day furnishing the steam-power that drives the Corliss engines of New England, and all the industries of a dozen States.

We may all therefore rejoice, not only in the general prosperity of our whole country, but in our own particular portion of it.

From what I have seen and heard here to-day, I feel prouder than ever before of being a native of Montgomery. Although I have cast my lot in another part of the State, and among a people who have been kind and generous to me, far above all I could have desired or could have deserved, yet I always feel that when I am in Montgomery, I am at "home," so truly has Goldsmith portrayed the feeling of every man for the place of his birth, when he makes the traveller say, when speaking of the place of his nativity—

"Where e're I go, whatever realms I see,
My heart untravell'd, always turns to thee."

LETTERS FROM GENTLEMEN WHO WERE UNABLE
TO ATTEND THE CENTENNIAL. READ BY
MR. ABERT.

The first letter read was from the venerable Benjamin Hallowell of Sandy Spring. Mr. Hallowell says:

Being unable to attend in person, I adopt this mode of thanking you cordially for your kind invitation to the "Montgomery County Centennial Celebration" to be held at Rockville, to day.

The injunction contained in the Maryland Court of Arms—a print of which is on your note of invitation—"Crescite et Multiplicamini" which I render "Increase and multiply," has been commendably obeyed since the creation of our county into a separate municipality, the Hundredth Anniversary of which we celebrate to day.

I was born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania on the 17th. of 8 h month, (August) 1799, so that the present year accords with my age—76.

I came to this county in 1819 as Mathematical Teacher at the Boarding School at Nair Hill, which was opened in that year, and I have been intimately connected with the county, and a witness of the great changes and improvements from that time to the present—57 years.

What has been accomplished in these hundred years that are now completed, justly inspires the hope of a *bright future*, and we may feel assured that our course will be "onward and upward," and that the county and State will continue to "Increase and Multiply," while they pay due regard, *as we may all hope and trust they will*, to *industry and economy together with freedom, virtue and intelligence*.

James C. Clarke, Esq of Chicago writes:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the invitation to be present at the Centennial Celebration of old Montg mery,

Proud, Grand Old County.

In all these hundred years past, her sons, both at home and abroad have had no cause to feel ashamed of the actions of her people. Worthy progeny of honored sires and comely matrons! No better legacy can be left the coming generation than that they may be

able to say at the next Centennial Celebration: we have kept our birth place as our fathers left it, like Caesar's wife, not only pure but above suspicion.

May heaven's best blessings ever abide with old Montgomery and all her people!

I wish I could be with you on this grand occasion, to do grateful reverence to my birth-place, but the stern demands of duty forbid my indulgence in such a pleasure. Although a thousand miles away on the 6th of September, every pulsation of my heart will beat in unison with yours in doing honor to the soil of our birth place, and our earliest recollections of childhood's happy hours.

Rev. Thos. McGormick, of Baltimore, writes :

I very much regret my inability to be with you at your coming Centennial, to contribute my mite to make it an occasion of much interest, as I have no doubt it will be, to all who may attend, without that mite. Many reminiscences cluster around me when I think of the past. Born in Loudoun county, Virginia, in the year 1792, at the tender age of six years my lot was cast with my honored uncle, Thos. Moore, of precious memory. From that time until 1806, I was under his care. I learned from him what I have not forgotten on the subject of farming. I was taken to Baltimore by my father in 1806 to learn the art and mystery of a house carpenter. Fifteen years after, while persuing that business, my uncle applied to me to build the house now owned by E. J. Hall Esq., which was accomplished in 1817. In 1823 Thos. Moore was removed to the "house not made with hands." In 1829 while engaged in the mercantile business my health failed and I was compelled to seek country life. But where shall I settle? No place on the green earth seemed so dear, or offered so many inducements as that upon which I had spent so many of my youthful days. The farm was then for sale; I was the happy purchaser. Then in middle life, I was again on the much loved spot. Fifteen happy years, with many very pleasant surroundings were spent at Longwood, near Brookville in Montgomery county. And now in my old age I am cordially invited to attend a Centennial meeting in Montgomery county. Most gladly would I be one of the company, but must submit. God bless the inhabitants of Montgomery county, and make them fruitful of every good work is the prayer of one whose days have been lengthened to nearly 85 years.

Edward Stabler, Esq., of Sandy Spring, says :—But for a prior, and rather imperative engagement, I would be at Rockville to-day—a visitor to the Montgomery Centennial Exhibition —

As one of the few remaining representatives of the past Century in this county, being the place of birth 82 years ago, and now residing in the same dwelling where born, identifies me in some degree as a citizen—and I would like to meet my fellow-citizens in the Celebration of our County Centennial—co-eval as it is, with the Declaration of Independence of the United States.—

During this period, there has been great changes in civilization, in inventions, and improvements in the arts — in some respect, surpassing any preceding century perhaps, of the world.

Note.—As a further notice of the highly respectable family of Stabler, one of the oldest in the county, Hon. A. B. Davis, President, said, at the May meeting of the State Agricultural Society (1876,) that the farm—a part of which Mr. Asa Stabler occupies was purchased about thirty years ago by Mr. CALEB STABLER, father of Mr. S., Jr.,—at \$2.05 per acre, or \$820 for 400 acres. It was then without house or fencing.—Mr. S. not having a plethoric purse, but built a comfortable two story log house, with other necessary outhouses of the same material, and called it Drayton. To Drayton he removed with his family, consisting of a wife, one daughter and four sons. He inclosed a garden and planted a small orchard. His first crop of wheat was five bushels sown, from which he reaped two and a half bushels,—the first reward of his labor. Acting upon the maxim of an old Quaker progenitor—"if thee is kind to the land it never will give thee an ungrateful return,"—he persevered, and did obtain a grateful and bounteous reward. I have not the data to give of the successive crops and means of improvement, but accepting an invitation to spend a night at Drayton, some years ago, I found the venerable patriarch and his no less venerable wife alone, and by them I was received with all the cordial but unostentatious and simple hospitality which it was possible for a host and hostess to lavish upon the most honored and distinguished guest. I soon learned from them that their daughter was married, and all of the sons grown up and settled out for themselves. After tea a rap at the door announced a visitor, and one by one the four sons and the son-in-law came in to inquire after the health of father and mother, and to pay their respects to their guest. I learned also that the 400 acres had been divided into six parts and that each of the sons and son-in-law had built and was settled on his portion—the old folks retaining the homestead—and

that each was near enough, after the labor of the day and after tea, to walk over to Drayton, to inquire after the well-being of their parents. I thought I never saw a brighter or happier family, or witnessed a more interesting or so instructive a scene. Within a few days past I have again passed through the same original farm, now cut up and divided, as already stated. The venerable sire and his consort still survive; each of the sons and son-in-law are in genteel and comfortable houses, surrounded with well-kept gardens and orchard, flowers, shrubs and ornamental trees and farm,—as Mr. Stabler can testify—yielding from 26 to 32 bushels of wheat per acre, with corresponding crops of corn, hay and straw, supplemented by all varieties of fruit, from the early strawberry to October peach and hard russet apple.

Is not the example of such a man worthy of imitation, and his name of higher honor than he who wins his fame on the field of carnage and of slaughter? If it be true, as Dean Swift says, that he who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before, is entitled to more honor than the warrior or the hero, then is Caleb Stabler entitled to all honor for making one thousand blades of grass grow where *none* grew before..

W. T. R. Saffell, Esq., of Baltimore, writes:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter inviting me to attend "the Centennial Celebration of the erection of our County into a separate Municipality, to be held on Wednesday, the 6th. day of September 1876."

It is a matter of great disappointment to me that I find myself surrounded by circumstances which do not favor my attendance in person on that day.

Although I have long since gone astray from the county of my birth, I love it still, and shall never forget its hills; its valleys; its pure streams; its grand old oaks under which I sported the days of my childhood, and the unequalled hospitality of its people. I was born on the 18th. day of September 1818, about two miles south of Barnsville, on a farm called "Knott's Place," where my father, Lameck Saffell, resided at the time, and I well remember the features of many venerable faces that moved around me and gave light to my early footsteps.

Doubtless, many of you will remember William Darne, Dr. S. N. C. White, William Pool, Abraham S. Hayes, William Bennett, Brook Jones, Francis C. Clopper, Joseph I. Johnson, Nathan Hempston, Jacob Nicholls, Horatio Trundle, Hezekiah Trundle, Richard Harding, William Trail, Thos. C. Lannan, my highly

esteemed "School Master," Rev. Thos. W. Green, Dr. Horatio Wilson, the venerable William Willson and Rev. Basil Barry.

I was baptised by Rev. Mr. Green, and first heard the sound of the gospel from the lips of Rev. Basil Barry. All these are worthy names, and well deserve a lasting record in the history of our County.

You will also remember my great Uncle, Charles Saffell, a revolutionary soldier and pensioner, who lived on a farm, five miles north of Rockville, near Gaithersburg. He died there in 1837, at the age of ninety years. At the begining of the revolution, he lived with his father, a French musician, in Prince George County. From that County he marched to Annapolis, and joined the Regiments of Maryland Flying Camp under command of General Rezin Beall, and sailing to the Head of Elk, he marched northward, in the company commanded by John Hawkins Lowe. Charles was a drummer, fifer, and bugler, at the battles of Long Island, Fort Washington, Brandywine, Germantown, and Manmouth. He was an Auctioneer, and in his latter days visited all parts of the county in that capacity. As violinist, also, he amused himself in his feeble old age, and oft have I heard him reproduce the melodies of the revolution in a peculiar style now, perhaps, forever lost to memory.

When the news of the death of General Richard Montgomery before Quebec reached Maryland in the early Spring of 1776, the cry "O, for a Chief to lead us on to deeds of immortal daring" went up in thunder tones from every county.

Though he scaled the hights of Abraham and met the fate of the immortal Wolf and died on the same ground, yet he died not in the hearts of the people of Maryland. Although he hailed from New York, the people of Maryland loved him, for the cause of the two colonies was identieal; and on the 6th, of September 1776, the free, sovereign, and independent people of Maryland, assembled in convention at Annapolis, bestowed on our beloved county, the immortal name of Montgomery! Though a century has limned the featurrs of the natural scenery of the county, the soldier in the second war for Independence trodden its soil, and the hosts of the late war swept over its peaceful bosom, yet we meet to day as brothers, and forgetting the past, except its glorious achievements in the field, the council, and the cabinet, one and all, we hail with pride the name, Montgomery County.

Washed by the Majestic River Potomac, whose name, in aboriginal language, signifies "River of the burning pine, the council fire, and the pipe of peace," may wisdom and virtue forever predominate in our county, and "the pipe of peace" send up its white smoke to perptuate the precious memory of our Independence; and

so long as the ashes of Montgomery repose in the soil of New York, so long may the soil of Montgomery County, Maryland, be free from the din of war and the smoke of battle.

Note.—Francis Cassott Clopper, whose name is mentioned in the above letter, was born in Baltimore on the 26th. July 1786. His early life was passed in York, Pennsylvania, but while yet a boy he went to Philadelphia to begin his business life. When only 18 he was sent by his employers to New Orleans to collect moneys due them there and at intermediate points. The trip was made on horseback, through a wild frontier country, alone, or with such chance companions as he might meet upon the road; but his mission was successful and he brought back the money quilted in his vest. This was but the first of many like it.

On the 8th. July 1811, he was married to Ann Jane Byrne of Philadelphia—and in the following year he purchased the farm in Montgomery County upon which he resided until his death, the family having moved there in the same year—making a continuous residence of 57 years.

The original grants of the tracts of land, comprised in the purchase, date back to 1748, to the times of the Lords proprietary, and formed part of their Manor of Conococheague, or as one of them has it, of “Calverton.” The lands are described as lying upon “Sinicar” Creek near the ford known as the “Indian ford.” And it is said that the old Indian road from Washington to Frederick crossed Seneca a few yards above the present county-road crossing.

The land at one time belonged to the Benson family, but about 1804, was sold to Zacariah McCubbin from whom Mr. Clopper purchased it. Other tracts were bought from other parties at a later date. The original foundation of the mill is not known. One was standing in 1812 upon the site of the present saw-mill.

His public spirit was a prominent feature of Mr. Clopper's character, always interested in some project for the advancement of the county.

The last twenty years of his life were expended, almost entirely in efforts to procure the construction of a rail road through the county. At one time in the organization of the original Metropolitan Rail Road Company, and when that failed in the business depression of 1857, he called the attention of the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to the advantages of the route to his company, and procured a reconnaissance to be made and a report, which later were followed up by the construction of the road.

Mrs. Clopper died in 1865 after a married life of 54 years, and her husband in 1868, the desire of his life unsatisfied to see the Metropolitan Railroad completed.

Note.—Of the family of the Venerable William Willson, of Clarksburg mentioned in the same letter, Mr. L. Willson of Baltimore writes.—The branch to which I belong, of the “Willson family,” came originally from Prince George’s County, and, either before or shortly after their arrival in Montgomery, became the owners of a tract of land, (about 950 acres,) near what is now the division line between that county and Frederick.

The tract still bears the name then given to it, “Willson’s Inheritance,” and its beginning—a large flat stone, full four feet high—forms a conspicuous object on the left of the present road from Hyattstown to Barnesville. The tract is now owned by the Hershey family, John Sellman, and perhaps others.

Here lived, one hundred years ago, Jonathan Willson, whose name appears as a member of the State Legislature when the County of Montgomery was first formed.—He almost accomplished a Centennial in his own person, having lived to the age of ninety-eight years and a few months.—The immediate cause of his death even then being the result of an accident.

The family tradition is, that he was a man of much intelligence, energy of character and influence. His only son, John, who inherited the estate, lived in the house now occupied by Mr. C. R. Hershey.—He also lived to an advanced age, ninety-three.

John had four sons, and a daughter who married a Dr. Magruder, and became the Mother of the late Dr. Wm. B. Magruder near Brookeville and of other children ;—ten in all whose descendants are numerous and widely scattered.

Of the sons, the eldest, John, lived and died on the paternal acres—a quiet highly esteemed “gentleman of the olden times” and a bachelor. He died in 1849, I think, aged eighty-nine—He was the “Uncle John,” of my boyhood, whose apples, large luscious and abundant, never gave out ’til late in the summer.

The second son, Thomas P. settled in Rockville, was for many years a prominent merchant there and died at that place about the year 1832. His descendants are now living in Frederick City and County.

The fourth son, Charles, lived for many years in Medley’s district, first as a merchant at Poolsville, then on a farm, which he purchased not far from the mouth of the Monocacy—the farm is now owned, I

believe, by the White family,—and finally removed to the southern part of Kentucky, where he died. His descendents are to be found in Tennessee, Virginia, and Baltimore county of this State.

The third William, (my father,) very early in life engaged in merchandizing in Clarksburg, and continued the business uninterruptedly at the same stand for about forty five years—dying in 1859 at the age of eighty three. He married the eldest daughter of John Clark, one of the oldest residents of the village, (which was named after him,) and to his business, on his death, my father succeeded.

This Mr. Clark, about whom, (or at least one of his sons) you also inquired, was the father of two sons. John and Nelson, who, very early in life—John not yet being of adult age—removed from their native village to Baltimore, and immediately went into business on their own account, were each more than ordinarily successful, and died in the possession of considerable property,—the fruit of energy, skill and enterprise.

Nelson, the younger of the two, died about twenty years since in the prime of life, married, but without children.

John died in 1867 at the age of seventy-four. He was singularly unfortunate in the death of his children. Of a family of nine, all of whom, with one exception, attained adult age, and several married,—he had buried all several years before his own death.

After providing well for his grandchildren—all of whom are now living in Baltimore or its vicinity—and making other bequests, he left property to the value of half a million of dollars to a Beneficiary Society, which at his instance, had been incorporated in connexion with Saint John's Church of Baltimore.

The family name became extinct with him, only female branches surviving.

EXHIBITS.

—:O:—

The Committee appointed to collect relics consisted of

H. W. TALBOT, ESQ. Chairman,

ISAAC YOUNG, ESQ.,

JOS. T. MOORE, ESQ.,

LEONIDAS WILON, ESQ.,

COL. WASHINGTON BOWIE.

Centennial Relics Exhibited.

—
BY A. B. DAVIS, ESQ.
—

Folio Volume of the Laws of Maryland from 1634 to 1763, in the type of a century ago.

Constitution and proceedings of the Conventions of 1774—5—6, together with the Laws of the State from 1763 to 1785.

Hertey's Digest of the Laws of Maryland, from the time of the first settlement of the State, to the year 1797, with an appendix. Laws of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, Congresses, containing the Constitution of the United States, numerous treaties with the Indian Tribes, and Foreign Powers, covering the full period of President Washington's Administration.

English Liberties, containing Magna Charta, the Habeas Corpus Act, Essays on Parliament, and the choice and qualifications of Jurors ; also on Constables, Coroners, Church-Wardens, Overseers of the Poor, and of the Highways, with many cases illustrating the whole. Published in 1719.

Political Disquisitions, enquiring into public errors, defects and abuses, illustrated by, and established upon facts and remarks. extracted from a variety of authors, ancient and modern. Published in 1775.

Christian Politics in four parts by Eli Bates. Published in 1806.

Essay on deep plowing as a means of renovating worn-out land, by Thos. Moore, of Longwood, Montgomery Co., Md. Published in 1801.

An old folio Prayer Book of the Church of England, containing forms of Prayer and thanksgiving for deliverance from "The Gunpowder Plot," for the restoration of King Charles II., and a special service upon the accession of Queen Anne. Published in 1715.

A letter from Col. Henry Gaither, a revolutionary officer, dated 1795, then in the Cherokee Country, upon the policy of the government toward the Indians, containing also an expression of confidence in his friend, Thos. Davis (father of the contributor,) and a congratulation upon his first election to the Legislature in 1794 ; also Compass, Field-notes and Platting Instruments, belonging to, and used by Thomas Davis in 1790.

Note.—Mr. Thomas Davis, Surveyor, referred to above, besides being a good practical Surveyor, as the exhibits at the Centennial clearly establish, was what might be called an eminently useful man. He was frequently elected to represent his native County in the Legislature, the Electoral College for electing the State Senators under the old Constitution, and as a member of the Governor's Council.

He served as a Justice of the Peace, a member of the Board of Tax Commissioners, Judge of the Levy and Orphans' Courts, and also as one of the Associate Judges of the County Court, before the change of the system requiring all three of the Judges to be taken from the legal profession. Besides these public duties, he was frequently called upon to draw deeds, wills, and contracts, and to act as umpire or arbitrator in settling disputes between neighbors and other citizens of the County. He was also one of the founders and leading trustees of the Brookville Academy, and of St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church, in whose Vestry and Communion he died in 1833, in the 65th. year of his age, deeply lamented and mourned by a wide circle of friends and relatives. The life of such a man is worthy of record and of imitation.—*Editor.*

Engravings of Geo. Washington, Father of his Country, and Philip E. Thomas, Father of the Rail-Roads of his Country, a native of Montgomery County. William Penn, making a treaty with the Indians. Gen. Richard Montgomery, after whom the County was named, contributed by Mr. Saffell of Baltimore, Chief

Justice Roger Brooke Taney, and Reverdy Johnson, late of Baltimore, the foremost lawyer of his day. Indian Relics.—A stone tomahawk and battle-axe, medicine bag, moccasins and ornamented belt and leggins.

Mr. Davis exhibited also a copy of an old subscription paper showing the ‘Initial movement towards internal improvement in North America in 1774,’ two years before the Declaration of Independence, and ten years before the organization of the Old Potomac Company, which was in 1825, merged into the present Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company; WASHINGTON and CARROLL OF CARROLLTON being the most conspicuous promoters of the movement.

We give below a copy of the paper referred to—the original is on parchment at Annapolis.

“WE, the subscribers, have considered JOHN BALLENDINE’S plan and proposals for clearing *Potowmack River*, and do approve of it; and to enable him to set about that useful and necessary undertaking, do hereby agree and promise severally, to contribute such assistance, or pay such sums as we respectively subscribe, to the TRUSTEES named in the said plan and proposals, or to their order at such times and places, and in such proportions as shall be required by them, for the purpose of clearing the said RIVER. Witness our hands this TENTH DAY OF OCTOBER, ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FOUR.”

N. B.—As nothing effectual can probably be done for less than about thirty thousand pounds, this subscription is not to be binding unless to the value of thirty thousand pounds, Pennsylvania Currency should be subscribed.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, five hundred pounds, Virginia Currency;
Ralph Wormely, “ “ “ “ “

Th. Johnson, Jr., for self and Mr. L. Jacques, £500 Penn’a Cur’y
Dan of St. Thos. Jenifer, three hundred pounds, Dol’rs at 7s. 6d.

Geo. Plaix, three hundred pounds, Currency,

T. Ridout, two hundred pounds, Currency.

Daniel Dulany’s son Walter, £200, Currency.

David Ross, for the Fredericksburg Co’s., 500 pounds Pen’a Cur’y.

David Ross, for himself, 300 pounds Pennsylvania Currency.

Dan’l and Sam’l Hughes, five hundred pounds Penna. Currency.

Benj. Dulany, five hundred pounds Pennsylvania Money.

Thos. Ringgold. one thousand pounds, Pennsylvania Currency.

W. Ellzey, one hundred pounds.

Jonas Clapham, one hundred pounds, Virginia Currency.

William Deakins, Jr., one hundred pounds—dollars, at 7 s. 6 d.

Joseph Chapline, fifty pounds common current money.

Tho. Richardson, fifty pounds, Pennsylvania Currency.

Thomas Johns, fifty pounds, common Currency.

Adam Stephen, two hundred pounds, Pennsylvania Currency.

Robt. and Tho. Rutherford, one hundred pounds Penn'a Cur'y.

Francis Deakins, one hundred pounds, Com'n Cur'y of Maryland.

CH. CARROLL, of Carrollton, £1000, Cur'ey, Dol. at 7 s. 6 d.

By Act of Assembly in 1784, the State of Virginia gave to "George Washington, Esq.," fifty-thousand shares, capital stock of the Potomac Company, and an hundred thousand shares of the James River Company's stock. to testify their sense of "his unexampled merits towards his country." For this Washington returned his thanks in the most profound and grateful manner, but respectfully declined the gift; and in doing so, he uses these memorable words, which ought to be printed in gold over the door of every man who accepts high public trust.—"When I was called to the station with which I was honored during the late conflict for our liberties, I thought it to be my duty to join to a firm resolution to shut my hands against every pecuniary recompence; to this resolution I have invariably adhered; from this resolution (if I had the inclination) I do not consider myself at liberty to depart." Let these words sink deep into the heart of all those who wish to aspire to the station he so nobly filled.

BY MRS. A. B. DAVIS,

Antique satin Slippers with very high heels, sharply pointed toes and buckles, a century old.

BY MISS R. D. DAVIS,

a pincushion, made of very elegant flowered brocade silk, worn by her great grand mother, Mrs. Milcah Hill Goodwin, in 1773.

BY THOMAS D. GAITHER,

silver butter bolt, over a^d century old, made in England.

BY MISS R. D. DAVIS,

ladies head dress of the olden time.

MISS MARY D. DAVIS,

exhibited a beautiful pencil sketch of the Seal of Lord Baltimore. This is the work of her own hands and highly creditable to herself. It is a fine specimen of workmanship, showing great artistic skill, and it is so finely wrought that many a good judge might mistake it for a fine copper or steel engraving, of the olden time. The original from which she copied, dates about the year 1720. On one side is a Knight on horseback with helmet, sword and shield; on the other is a farmer holding a spade and a fisherman a fish, underneath are the words

"Crescite et Multiplicamini."

The use of Seals, as a mark of authenticity to letters and other instruments of writing, is extremely ancient. The Charter

of Edward the Confessor to Westminster Abbey was witnessed by his Seal, which is generally supposed to be the oldest Sealed Charter in England. The Knight on horseback, seen on Seals, as on that of Lord Baltimore, had its origin in the war of the Crusades, if not from a more remote antiquity; and when Miss Davis was sketching the outlines of the dashing charger and the helmeted Knight, she, perhaps, enjoyed the pride that she was perpetuating the memory of the days of old chivalry, which, now and then, throw out their shadowy hands from a hoary antiquity.

EDWARD M. VIERS, ESQ.,

a long gun, a flint lock gun, altered to a percussion, was a centre of attraction to the men.

This formidable fowling piece bore a label inscribed as follows: "This gun, was owned by Mr. Isaac Riley's father, and supposed to be about 140 years old, better known as Isaac Riley's long gun. When any one told a long yarn it was said for a by-word that it was shot out of Isaac Riley's long gun. It is supposed this gun has won more turkeys and quarters of beef than any other gun in Montgomery county, and killed more ducks, turkeys, &c., than any other.

H. C. HOLLOWEL, ESQ.

exhibited a cane made from the oak of Washington's house, on Cameron Street, Alexandria, Va., presented to B. Hallowell by B. Waters, and a "Brain Stone" from Mt. Vernon, presented to Benjamin Hallowell, by Eleanor Lewis, grand daughter of Mrs. Martha Washington—This stone was used at Mt. Vernon for cracking walnuts.

MRS. HENRY PIERCE,

exhibited a Bible published in 1722, and a tea caddy 125 years old.

RICHARD T. BENTLEY ESQ.,

exhibited a piece of the Flag that waved over Fort McHenry at the time Francis S. Key composed the Star Spangled Banner, a piece of the walnut coffin that once contained the remains of Washington, a piece of the pine case that covered it, a land patent issued by Lord Baltimore in 1722, to Thomas Wilcoxon of Prince George County Maryland, and the chair used by President Madison when writing despatches upon his flight from Washington to Brookville in this county, in the war of 1812. He also exhibited sundry Indian relics, consisting of mortars, hatchets, arrow-heads, and a stone tool used by the Indians in fashioning their mortars.

EDWIN HIGGINS, ESQ.,

of the Baltimore Bar—A native of the county, exhibited two engravings—One of Hon. Reverdy Johnson—A life like picture of the distinguished Jurist and Statesman, with whom Mr. H. was

associated in the cases before the Court of Appeals of Maryland at the time Mr. Johnson met his death.

The other, a picture of Chief Justice Taney of the United States Supreme Court. It was once the property of Hon. John V. L. McMahon and was presented to him by the exhibitor.

MR. SAMUEL P. THOMAS,

exhibited a portion of a Set of China-ware, known to have remained in the same "corner cupboard" at the old family residence, "Cherry Hill," for 100 years, and it is supposed to be much older. The display included a number of curiously decorated plates, some of immense size. A punch bowl with a crown on the top; a tea-pot with the words "No Taxation" on one side, and "America. Liberty Restored" on the other. Some large beer-mugs of clear glass were also displayed, which were a rather severe reflection upon the sobriety of our ancestors.

MR. WM. JOHN THOMAS,

showed some tiny spoons, two silver tankards, and the bill for the same, dated, London, 1773. These were made to order for John Thomas, a great Uncle of the present owner.

A silver pitcher 75 years old, formerly belonging to Sarah Thomas, was also shown.

MRS. W. P. MILLER,

loaned a foot-stool which once belonged to Martha Washington, and some old-fashioned combs and bonnets created much merriment among the irreverent juveniles.

MISS MARY B. KIRK,

introduced Letitia Penn to a large audience. She was a doll, given to a little girl in Philadelphia, by William Penn during his visit to this country.

MRS. Z. D. WATERS,

exhibited a Bible and Prayer Book, bound with metal clasps—the former published in 1751 and the latter in 1767. They measured $17\frac{1}{2}$ by $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches each, and they had been the property of Tho. W. Waters, grandfather of the exhibitor.

MISS LUCY B. WORTHINGTON,

exhibited a Camp chest and cartridge box, used by Col. Henry Gaither, in the revolutionary war, and profile likeness of Col. H. C. and Mrs. Gaither.

MRS. DR. H. C. MAYNARD,

exhibited a miniature of Mrs. Redding Blount, of revolutionary fame, and some old English and Spanish coins.

MR. F. HOSMER,

exhibited a pair of very large Field-glasses of great power, said to be 150 years old.

MR. ZEIGLER OF UNITY,

exhibited an old Spanish coin, two ancient silk shawls and a silver half shilling of 1776.

The MISSES WOOTTON,

exhibited a lot of Continental money, a canteen used by Capt. Lynn during the revolution ; samples of cotton raised, spun, and woven by their grandmother over 100 years ago ; flax raised about the same time ; copy of a Georgetown paper containing an obituary notice of Gen. Washington, and copies of the first papers published in Rockville.

BY MRS. MADDOX,

white satin breeches and slippers worn by her grandparents on the occasion of their Marriage over 100 years since ; also four volumes of Rollin's Belles Lettres, published in 1734, formerly belonging to Earl Deburgh, with his coat of arms in each volume.

MISS PRISCILLA CLEMENTS,

Eighty-five years of age, exhibited two gourds, one 78 years, and the other 110 years old, a fan and case 145 years old, and two silver table-spoons and spoon-moulds 120 years old. Also work done by herself 65 years ago consisting of lace embroidery and fancy knitting. An interesting feature was the spinning by this exhibitor of the flax exhibited by Miss Wootton, raised near Rockville over 100 years ago, on a wheel of the same age ; and the hackle used on the occasion was imported from England over 200 years ago.

MISS NICHOLLS,

exhibited four silver tea-spoons 130 years old, and Mr. Thos. Brown a piece of iron used as a fire-back by Arch-Bishop Carroll, dated 1740.

EDWIN R. MACE, Esq.,

exhibited a Land Patent on Parchment, granted Nov. 19, 1730, bearing the autograph of Benedict Leonard Calvert, Lord Baltimore. Another dated, Oct. 16, 1787, containing the autograph of Gen. William Smallwood, who commanded the Maryland Line during the Revolutionary war, and was Governor of the State at the time of signing the patent. He also exhibited the young Ladies' Introduction to Natural History, published in 1766, Baxter's Saints' Rest, published in 1774, and a New Testament an hundred years old, which belonged to Isaac Riley.

MR. ARTHUR STABLER,

exhibited a life like protrait of Mr. Edward Stabler of Sandy Spring, the oldest living Post Master in the United States, the well known Engraver, the first and only President and originator of the Montgomery County Mutual Insurance Company, which from a small begining in 1847, has, after paying all losses, run its line of policies in 1876, up to \$12,552,000.

Among other curiosities were the following:

An immense hickory chair used by Hazel Butt, the grandfather of the Cashells, who in his lifetime weighed 450 pounds.

A side-saddle ninety years old, with staples on each side to carry marketing, which belonged to Mrs. Ann Waters, grandmother of the present owner Gustavus Jones.

Mantel clock, 124 years old, which yet keeps good time. It belonged to Mary Younghusband, wife of Roger Brooke.

Cheapean of Captain Henry Washington Fitzhugh.

MRS. MARGARET A. BARNSELY,
exhibited dresses, one hundred years old belonging to Miss Dollie Court, of France, grandmother of present exhibitor,

MISS L. A. HERSHEY,
exhibited a Bible 211 years old, shawl one hundred years old, and other articles owned by the exhibitor.

Some high old hats and continental money by the bushel.

Buckskin undershirt and garters worn by John Randolph, of Roanoke.

Satin wedding vest ninety years old, worn by General James Ligan, who lived at Middlebrook Mills, near Gaithersburg.

MR. CHARLES ABERT,
exhibited a brick from the house in which Ben. Franklin was born.

Mrs. Charles Abert, a great grand daughter of Benjamin Franklin, was present, and took an active part in the Celebration. She possesses a handsome marble bust of that distinguished philosopher and statesman, a handsome portrait of his daughter Sally—afterwards Mrs. Bache—also a full length portrait of Mr. Abert's grandfather, Timothy Matlack, reading the Declaration of Independence, July 4th. 1776.

MRS. C. N. STRAIN,
exhibited glass and table, which was on board the "Constellation," Commanded by Com. Truxton, during the engagement with the Insurgent and LaVengeance, February 1, 1800.

MR. GREEN OF ROCKVILLE,
exhibited a Spring (wood) of the carriage in which Gen. Jackson traveled from Tennessee to Washington, via Rockville. in 1829.

SARAH B. STABLER OF SHARON,
exhibited a Candle-stand which belonged to Mary Brooke, grandmother of the present owner and exhibitor.

Silverware 150 years old, belonging to Miss Margaret J. Beall; also silver belonging to Thos. D. Gaither, and many articles of rarity and taste from other contributors in all parts of the county.

Among the curiosities on exhibition should be particularly mentioned, as a reward to the industrious spinster, Miss O'Neale's spinning wheel 95 years old, at which she sat and worked all day

on an elevated platform, surrounded by girls. Miss O'Neale is a venerable lady, and truthfully declared she was not 45, although she worked a spinning-wheel 95, and flax 100 years old, raised near Rockville, and a hackle 100 years old. The flax was good and sound and bore the name of Elizabeth Lynn Magruder. Miss O'Neale sat in her sun-bonnet and spun and chatted with the young girls and their beaux, and presented a strikingly good old-fashioned example of industry and healthful preservation to the younger maids who watched the flying wheel as she worked. Miss O'Neale also exhibited a broom-stick which had been in use as such 86 years, having been perverted to that purpose from a cane used by Wm. O' Neale. The fact that any household should preserve a broom-stick for over three quarters of a century carries its own comment.

And let us not forget to mention in our list of curiosities, Aunt Jenny, a colored woman, formerly a slave, 86 years old. She became the mother of twenty living children in her life-time, and is still living in fair health and spirits.

*NATIVE CITIZENS OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY, WHO
HAVING LEFT THEIR HOMES, HAVE CONTRI-
BUTED TO THE WEALTH, GROWTH AND DE-
FENSE OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.*

—:0:—

1. Philip E. Thomas already noticed as the founder and for many years the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—the first commercial railroad undertaken in the United States—and the first to utilize steam as a motive power or land carriage.

Mrs. Ann Poultney, relict of the late Charles Poultney and sister of Philip E. Thomas, was remarkable for her culture, piety and refinement. She was a prominent member and speaker of the Society of Friends.

2. Col. John Berry who participated in the defense of Fort McHenry when bombarded by the British in 1814—and whose well directed guns caused the British lion to weigh anchor and drop down the river out of the reach of the artillery of the Fort. For his gallantry on this occasion he attracted the attention of Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott—by an offer of promotion and transfer to another important military post. He preferred after successfully defending his adopted City to return to private life, and devoted himself to the development of the patent fire brick with his brother, Mr. Thomas L. Berry in the south east part of the city, which proved eminently successful and profitable. He accumulated a large fortune, leaving as his representatives, Gen. John Somerfield Berry and John Hurst, the successful dry goods merchant and President of the National Exchange Bank.

3. Elisha Riggs, for many years the head of the well-known firm of Riggs, Peabody & Co., in Baltimore Street near Hanover, afterwards Peabody, Riggs & Co., in German Street. The elder partner moving to New York after aiding and establishing the well-known firm of Corcoran & Riggs of Washington, he died leaving a fortune of a million and a half of dollars. Mr. George Peabody, at one time his clerk, afterwards his partner had in the meantime removed to London where in his successful efforts to maintain and uphold the credit and integrity of Maryland he laid the foundation of his own colossal fortune, a part of which in his life-time he devoted to the development of art and instruction for

the benefit of the city of Baltimore by the establishment of the magnificent Institute on Mount Vernon Place which bears and will hand down his name to generations yet unborn.

4. Samuel Riggs the junior member of the same firm who died in early life, leaving a fortune of ~~2,000,000~~ dollars. 300,000

5. John C. Clark the well-known Merchant and Banker who left a large fortune 400,000 dollars to St. John's Independent Church in Liberty St., and which is now being removed to a magnificent site and new Church on Madison Ave., near the Park.

6. George R. Gaither recently deceased, whose large and handsome Stores and Warehouses on Baltimore, Hanover, German, Howard and Charles Streets, and handsome dwelling houses on Cathedral Street entitle him to be numbered among Baltimore's most opulent and substantial citizens. He left a fortune of 1,300,000 dollars.

7. Israel H. B and A. and R. R. Griffith from the same neighborhood, for many years flourished as successful Merchants of Baltimore. Upon the death of the first named, investments in Stocks and Bonds to the amount of 445,000 dollars were found in a trunk under his bed.

8. Rev. Thos. McCormick, whose letter follows that of Mr. Clarke, on another page of this book, carried butter to market in the first refrigerator ever made. The late Thomas Moore, a member of the Society of Friends, living at that time in the neighborhood of Brookeville, in Montgomery county, Maryland, was the inventor, and for which he took out a patent in or about the year 1803. The first one was of small size, made for the purpose of carrying butter to market on horseback, as most of the marketing was done in that way in those days. The refrigerator consisted of a cedar tub of oval form, and about eighteen or twenty inches deep; in this was placed a tin box, with the corners square, which would contain twenty-two pounds of butter of one pound each, leaving space on each side, between the tin and wood, for ice in small lumps. The outside of the wooden box was covered with rabbit-skin with the fur on, and over that was a covering of coarse woollen cloth. In this first refrigerator the butter was carried on horseback to the market at Georgetown, D. C., a distance of twenty miles, in warm weather, hard and firm, and with ice enough left to give each purchaser a small lump. This butter, of course, commanded a much higher price than any other.

After this he made them of larger dimensions and in a different manner for family and dairy purposes. They were composed of two square cedar boxes, one of smaller size, and the space between them filled with pulverized charcoal well packed in; a tin box fastened to the inner side of the lid contained the ice, and the

whole was covered with coarse woolen cloth. Thomas Jefferson, then President of the United States, some of the heads of departments, and other citizens of the District of Columbia, who had ice-houses, used Thomas Moore's patent refrigerators. In fourteen years his patent expired, when he gave the public the benefit of the same by not renewing it. The refrigerator was however of but little practical benefit to farmers generally, as not one in a hundred had such a useless appendage to his farm as an *ice-house*, so they went out of use for a number of years.

Thomas Moore was a remarkable man. His father, Thomas Moore, an Irish Quaker, came to this country early in the last century, settled first in Pennsylvania, where he married, and afterward removed to Loudoun county, Va. where he built a residence and called the place Waterford, after his native home. Here the son Thomas for a time carried on the business of a cabinetmaker, which he had learned. He then engaged in milling and merchandizing in connection with his brother-in-law James McComick. About the year 1794 he removed to Maryland, having married Mary Brooke, daughter of Roger Brooke, of Brooke Grove, in Montgomery county. Here he commenced farming on the estate of his wife, and soon distinguished himself as a practical farmer.

The state of Maryland is greatly indebted to him for many improvements in agriculture. Although the land was poor when he took possession of it, he soon had the model farm of the county and state. This farm is now owned by E. J. Hall, Esq, president of the Montgomery County Agricultural Society, who married a niece of Mary Moore. Persons came from long distances to see his farm and to witness the deep plowing with the mammoth plow of his own invention, his fine stock of cattle in fields of red clover, his meadows of timothy, fine fields of corn, the ground yellow with pumpkins, and the large pen of small bone hogs, fattened on pumpkins, corn and slop boiled in a wooden box.

One distinguished visitor, the writer well remembers, was Charles Carroll, son of Carroll of Carrollton, who came on purpose to see the farm and improvements. The proprietor being absent on that occasion, it devolved upon the twelve-year-old nephew to show the visitor around, which service was rewarded by the first silver dollar the farmer boy ever called his own.

Thomas Moore, about this time, wrote a treatise on agriculture and another on ice-house and refrigerators, which proved of signal benefit to the state of his adoption. In the year 1805 he was employed by the corporation of Georgetown to construct the causeway from Mason's Island to the Virginia shore, for which he received \$24,000, and completed the work in less than one year. After this he was employed by the United States government to

lay out the great national road to the West. During the war with Great Britain, from 1812 to 1816 he took charge of the Union Manufacturing works, near Ellicott's Mills, as chief manager.

About this time he, in connection with his two brothers-in-law, Caleb Bently and Isaac Biggs, purchased the site and erected the cotton mills known as Triadelphia, Montgomery county, Md. This was not a profitable investment, the war closing soon after the factory went into operation. He was next called upon by the Board of Public Works of the state of Virginia to accept the position of chief engineer of the James River canal. He also served in the same capacity in the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, where, after making considerable progress, he contracted a fever so fatal to many on the Potomac, and came home to end his life with his family. The following is from the pen of Isaac Briggs, his brother-in-law: From the year 1818 until his death he occupied, with much honor to himself and with great benefit to the public, and with the entire approbation of those to whom he was responsible, the office of principal civil engineer of the state of Virginia. On the 3d of the tenth month (October,) after a sickness of twelve days, aged 63 years, he quietly departed this life like one falling into a quiet slumber.

9. Thomas L. Reese the father, and grandfather of the well-known Grocery firm, now doing business in Baltimore, was for a number of years a highly esteemed citizen of old Montgomery.

In early life he was a clerk with the celebrated Johns Hopkins, in the Counting-room of their Uncle Gerard T. Hopkins, and often heard the great Capitalist say, when he came to Baltimore he had but five dollars in the world, but he had resolved to become a rich man.

When about 25 years of age he married Mary, daughter of Thomas Moore—a sketch of whose useful and truly valuable life will be found elsewhere in these pages—and lived for six or eight years, in Brookeville engaged in mercantile life, filling several offices of honor and trust, everywhere esteemed as a conscientious and upright man.

From there he returned to Baltimore and became a partner in the Wholesale Grocery firm of Gerard T. Hopkins & Co.

In 1833 he opened a retail store on Pratt Street, desiring to educate his sons in all the details of the business, where he remained until 1844, when he retired from active life, but still by his daily counsel and advice, aiding his sons who succeeded him, in building up the large business they are now doing.—In early life he was often heard to say that he never desired to become a rich man, and although actively engaged for more than thirty years in mercantile life, during which he reared and educated a large family, he died in

moderate circumstances, but leaving to posterity a legacy more valuable than any amount of earthly riches *a good name*.

Among other names worthy of being mentioned is that of William Darne of Mountain View at the foot of the Sugar Leaf Mountain, who afterwards removed to Darnstown where he died.

Mr. Darne was distinguished for his hospitality and urbanity of manners. He left a family of daughters equally distinguished for beauty, culture, and ease and elegance of manner. One of whom married Capt. Smoot of the Navy, another Capt. Lacy of the Army, another Dr. Bell a practising physician of the county. Mr. Darne several times represented the county in the State Legislature and as a director in the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. He also left one son, Mr. Alexander Darne of the county.

Note by the Publisher.—"Mountain View" the old home of William Darne, is a farm containing about 150 acres of land, watered by Little Monocacy on the north east, and bounded on the south and southwest by the county road leading from Barnesville to Maj. Hempston's Old Brick Mill. The lands of the Gott's and Plummer's lie adjacent at the south, those of Abraham S. Hayes and Z. G. Harris on the east and southeast, and those of Colmore Offutt and Hanson Hayes on the north. The proprietorship of some of these lands is now no doubt different. Patrick McDade's old mill was located on Little Monocacy about a half a mile north of Mountain View. This farm was my home in early boy-hood. On it were several localities, the recollection of which is dear to my heart. These localities were named respectfully, Chesnut Hill, Grapevine Summit, Cool Spring Grove, Wild Plumb Knoll, and Chipmunk Harbor. Here I played in the innocence of childhood, and pondered the precepts which were taught by the venerable pedagogues of "The Hundred."

On Mountain view, my Sister died at the age of sixteen years. Her early death was the first in the family. Her name was Louisa, and, though she drooped, faded and fell so early, yet she appeared to spend more of her time in the world beyond than she spent in this. Her remains repose in the Old Grave Yard on Mountain View. My father died on an adjacent farm, and his dust too reposes in the same grave yard, beside that of my sister, under a tall and spreading "Sweet heart Cherry Tree."

Henry Harding, another of Montgomery's worthy and useful citizens, represented the county several times in the State Legislature and as Register of Wills and Chief Judge of the Orphans' Court.

The two Drs. Duvall, father and son, were prominent and active in their professions, and as politicians and representatives of the county in the State Legislature.

Roger Brooke, an immediate descendant of one of the first settlers of the colony of Maryland, was noted for wit and humor, and though a Quaker, he had like Washington, a great fondness for his hounds and the fox chase; and was one of the best, most active and successful farmers of the county. Mr. Francis P. Blair, in an agricultural address, characterized him as a second Franklin.

Mr. Blair above alluded to, who so beautifully and elegantly established himself at his well known seat of Silver Spring, was attracted to the spot under singular circumstances. He had purchased a very fine saddle horse, Selim, of the late Gen. Wm. Lingan Garther, another of Montgomery's representative men, who had repeatedly served his native county with credit and ability in both branches of the State Legislature. In taking a ride with his daughter, beyond the limits of the District of Columbia and in the lower part of Montgomery county, Selim became frightened, threw his rider and ran down among the thick growth of pines in the valley to the west of the road. Mr. Blair followed and found the horse fast to a bush, which had caught the dangling reins of the bridle. Near the spot he spied a bold fountain bubbling up, the beautiful white sand sparkling in the water like specks of silver. Mr. Blair became so charmed with the spot and the spring, that he resolved at once if possible to possess it. He sought its owner and soon a bargain was made at what then was considered a good price by the seller; but in the eyes of Mr. Blair as very cheap. These are the circumstances, which led to the proprietorship of the far-famed and classic seat of Silver-Spring; where its venerable and distinguished owner spent in elegant retirement the last twenty-five years of his long and eventful life, and died peacefully, full of years and full of honors, at the advanced period of eighty-five.

Robert Pottinger and Dr. William Bowie Magruder, father of the late most excellent and valuable citizen and physician, Dr. Wm. B. Magruder of Brookeville, were leading and prominent citizens of the county, in their day and generation.

Maj George Peter, mentioned in Mr. Anderson's History of the County, was a member of Congress for this District, and during life, a prominent and active politician. He served in the Legislature of the State. He commanded an artillery company in the war of 1812, and had among his soldiers George Peabody, who subsequently became the great Banker and Philanthropist, and the late George R. Gaither of Baltimore, who then, with Mr. Peabody, resided in Georgetown, D. C.

Thos. F. W. Vinson, well and favorably known to the citizens of Montgomery county, was a fine specimen of the gentleman of the olden times. His pleasing manners at once put his friends as well as strangers at perfect ease in his presence. He was for many years Sheriff of the county, and one of the Judges of the Orphans' Court.

The principal manufacturing establishment in the county was Triadelphia Cotton Factory, founded in 1809, by three brothers-in-law, Isaac Briggs, Thomas Moore and Caleb Bently.

A Woolen Factory was established in the neighborhood about the same time by David Newlin, all members of the Society of Friends.

Mr. James Holland grand-father of the present Thomas J. and Clagett Holland, was said, strongly to resemble Gen. Washington in his personal appearance. As an Auctioneer he was known far and near. A peculiarity of his habit, was always to give ample notice to both seller and buyer. "Going, going, going, the last chance, *owners and bidders look out.*"

We will mention the State Inspectors of tobacco who at different times, were appointed from Montgomery county. Richard H. Griffith, Phileman Griffith, John W. Darby, Francis Valdemar, Perry Etchison, Greenberry S. Etchison, and the present popular Inspector, Robert Hilton.

Mr. John W. Darby once told the writer that, from early youth he smoked his pipe on retiring for the night, and first on rising in the morning, using tobacco of his own raising on Montgomery county soil, and that he never had a chronic ailment in his life.

Robert Sellman of Montgomery county was, before the repeal of the law appointed State Flour Inspector. He so actively and faithfully discharged the duties of the office, that after the repeal of the law, he was, and still is continued as private Inspector at the request of the merchants of Baltimore.

The Editor much regrets that he has not been furnished with sketches of many other citizens and families of the county, whose names he calls up in fond and pleasant recollections. Such as the Fletchers, Dawsons, Platers, Whites, Waters, Darbeys, Gittings, Gotts, Glaizes, Kings, Purdoms, Gaithers, Gnes, Browns, Bensons, Brewers, Gassaways, Pooles, Neills, Huttons, Riggs, Owens, Gartrells, Perrys, Bealls, Dorseys and a host of others, all of whom are worthy of record and of being handed down to posterity and, honorable recollection.

RICHARD MONTGOMERY.

The name and the glorious achievements of Gen. Richard Montgomery, whose picture adorns this book, are the common property of the American people, and the people of Montgomery county, Maryland, especially, have an old title to that property, because they were the first that bestowed his name on a Republican Municipality.

The picture is an impression from an electrotype used in "Goodrich's Pictorial History of the United States," published by E. H. Butler & Co. Philadelphia, and the following tribute to his memory was written in the year 1818, when his remains were brought from the spot where he fell in battle before Quebec on the 31st of December 1775, to St. Paul's Church in the city of New York, where they still repose.—

The hollowed remains of our beloved MONTGOMERY are removed from a foreign land, where, for near *forty three years* they have reposed, "*unknowing and unknown.*" From all the busy world who have listened to a relation of his patriotism, his devotion and his valor: from the host of thousands, who saw with amazement the might of his Herculean arm, when raised in the cause of LIBERTY, *one, one only*, could point to the sod, under whose favored pall our hero slept. That country to which his manly and generous soul was so exclusively devoted, has received his decaying fragments of mortality to its bosom. In consigning these sacred manes to the protection of our common mother, a grateful people will cherish in their hearts a sweet remembrance of his virtues with an embittered regret at his untimely fate.

We have now, in relation to one of the fathers of our country, redeemed our character from the imputation of INGRATITUDE. All this was due to the bereaved disconsolate, and venerable companion of our fallen chieftan's bosom, and infinitely more was due to the *memory* and *remains* of the devoted martyr on the sacred and imperishable altar of FREEDOM.

The age-stricken widow of our hero yet lives to see the loved remains of her's and her country's MONTGOMERY, removed from the plains of crimsoned Abraham, and deposited in the bowels of a country, at the shrine of whose welfare he proffered all the warmth of his soul, all the energies of his mind, and all the mightiness of his strength.

The removal of the REMAINS was left, by his excellency the governor, to the family of the deceased, and Col. L. Livingston, (a nephew of Gen. MONTGOMERY) proceeded to Quebec for the pur-

pose.—They were indentified by the faithful hand of an honest and ingenious *old soldier*, who attended the funeral, and whose retentive memory, almost half a century after that mournful era, is yet spared to direct the hand of affection to that hallowed turf. MONTGOMERY was the personal and intimate friend of the lieutenant general of the Canadas—was recognized by him after the battle, and favored with a coffin and a decent interment. He was buried within the walls of the city. His aid-de-camps, *McPherson* and *Cheeseman*, were both thrown into a hole with their clothes.

The coffin which contained the remains had not fallen to pieces. It appears to have been of a rough structure, with a silver plate on its lid—there is no inscription visible on the plate. The anatomy is in a perfect state of preservation. The skeleton of the head, with the exception of the under jaw, which was shot away, is perfect. Three teeth of the under jaw are together.

General *Solomon Van Rensselaar* was charged by the Governor with the direction of the escort from White Hall to this city, and rendered the solemnities interesting and impressive. The *remains* were taken up with great care by Col. Livingston, and secured by binding a *tarpaudin* close round the old coffin, and enclosing them in an iron bound chest. At Troy they took them from the box and tar cloth; and enclosed them, together with the original coffin, in a most splendid mahogany coffin, made by Mr. John Meade, with the following inscription elegantly engraved upon a silver plate, by Messrs. Shepherd & Boyd, of this city, placed on its lid.

THE STATE OF NEW YORK,
IN HONOR OF
GENERAL RICHARD MONTGOMERY,
Who fell gloriously fighting for the
INDEPENDENCE AND LIBERTY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Before the walls of Quebec, the 31st, day of December, 1775,
Caused these remains of this distinguished Hero to be conveyed
from Quebec, and deposited on the eighth day of July,
1818, in St. Paul's church, in the City of New York,
near the monument erected to his memory by
the United States.

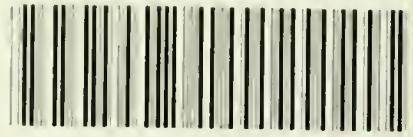
Note.—We should not, like the moon, shine altogether with light borrowed from a superior. In patriotism and heroic virtue, we should have none. Let us endeavor, from fires of our own kindling, to illumine our line of posterity, and prove that we are not like sparkless embers giving no light from our own composition. To the glory of MONTGOMERY we should add, if possible. Dying, he bequeathed to us his name. It is a rich inheritance; and we have read that they who take a name by inheritance and add nothing to its lustre, are like stars on the sea, not there but for their bright originals in heaven.

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